MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Wawa District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
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Deputy Minister

1983

MAP 1

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF WAWA DISTRICT

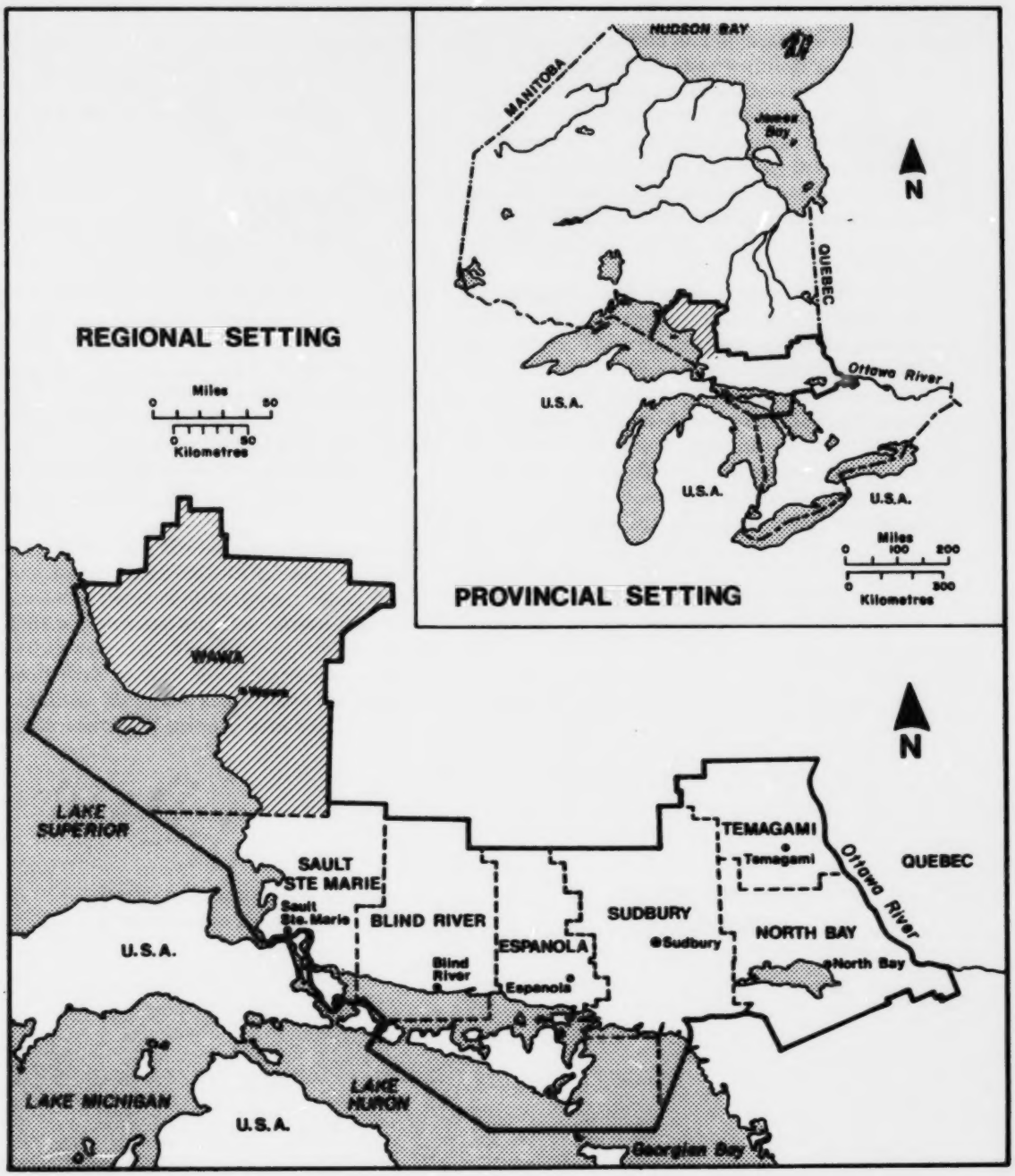
Wawa District

District Administrative Boundary

Northeastern Region Administrative Boundary

Provincial Boundary

International Boundary



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Wawa District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northeastern Region

District Manager
Wawa District

contents

FOREWORD v
CONTENTS vii
MAPS viii
TABLES viii

I INTRODUCTION 1
A: district context 1
B: terms of reference 3
C: planning process 4
D: target assignment 5
E: summary of planning options 6
1. OPTION ONE 6
2. OPTION TWO 6
F: response to planning options 7

II POLICIES AND GUIDELINES 9
A: introduction 9
B: general policies 9
1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 9
2. ENVIRONMENT 9
3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS 10
4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT 10
5. ENERGY RESOURCES 15
C. resource policies 16
1. COTTAGING 16
2. CROWN LAND RECREATION 17
3. FIRE MANAGEMENT 18
4. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT 20
5. FOREST MANAGEMENT 23
6. MINERAL MANAGEMENT 24
7. PROVINCIAL PARKS 26
8. TOURISM 28
9. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 29
10. WILD RICE 32
11. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT 33
D: land use areas — guidelines 34
1. INTEGRATED MULTIPLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT 39
2. WILDLIFE PRESERVE 42
3. PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK 44
4. PROVINCIAL PARKS 45
5. POTHOLES 46
6. MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND 47
7. INDIAN RESERVES 49
8. URBAN AREAS 50
9. LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES 51
10. AGAWA BAY RECREATIONAL FISHING 53
11. LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES 55
12. CROWN LAND RECREATION ACCESS 56
13. WAWA TREELESS AREA 58
14. REMOTE ACCESS 60
15. LAKE SUPERIOR COASTLINE 62
16. DOG LAKE MANAGEMENT AREA 64
17. HIGHWAY 17 - MONTREAL RIVER HARBOUR 66
E: application 68
1. METHODS OF APPLICATION 68
2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS 68
3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING 68
4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 69
5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS 69

APPENDICES 71
A: public consultation 72
B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes 74
C: commercial outpost camp lakes 76
D: forest management agreements 77
GLOSSARY 79

maps

1. Provincial and Regional Setting of Wawa District iii
2. Area Designation 37
3. Area Designation 1:250,000 back cover

tables

1. Lakes Considered for Cottage Lot Development 17
2. Fire Occurrence History 19
3. Sport Fish Data for Inland Waters 21
4. Lake Trout Lakes by Classification 22
5. Existing Parks and Park Candidates-Wawa District 28
6. Summary of Target Achievement 33

A: district context

Wawa District is centered on the northeastern shore of Lake Superior, between Sault Ste. Marie and Marathon. It is the westernmost administrative unit within the Ministry of Natural Resources' Northeastern Region (map 1). The District includes 170 townships, 7 part townships, the unorganized area known as the Pukaskwa, and a few islands within Lake Superior. Wawa District is 2,253,300 hectares in size, of which 8 percent is inland water area.

Three major population centres in the District are located along the Highway 17 corridor: the Town of Wawa within the Corporation of the Township of Michipicoten, White River within the Corporation of the Township of White River, and Dubreuilville within the Improvement District of Dubreuilville. Wawa is approximately 970 kilometres north of Toronto, 340 kilometres west of Timmins, 225 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie and 490 kilometres east of Thunder Bay.

There are approximately 9,000 permanent residents within Wawa District. The majority of these residents live within the communities of Michipicoten Township (4,528), White River (1,077), and Dubreuilville (930). Other centres with fewer permanent residents are Hawk Junction, Missanabie, Renabie, Lochalsh, Goudreau, Franz, Montreal River and Agawa Bay. The seasonal tourist population far surpasses the local population.

The District has a modified continental climate. Mean daily July temperatures (Wawa) vary from 11 to 21°C; mean daily January temperatures range from -9 to -18°C. Lake Superior is a major influence on the District. It affects climate, shipping, recreational activities and provides the basis for commercial fishing.

Wawa District is characterized by the rugged terrain of the Canadian Shield, vast expanses of Lake Superior, numerous lakes and streams primarily within the Great Lakes watershed and an abundant mixed forest cover. Its primary resources support the economic base of the region, with mining and forest industries of major importance. Other natural resources such as fish and wildlife support a significant tourist industry serving both American and Canadian clientele.

Significant resource based industries operating in the District are Lake Superior commercial fishing, the Canadian Pacific and Algoma Central Railways, and hydroelectric power generation.

The bedrock of Wawa District is composed almost entirely of igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Precambrian Canadian Shield. About one percent of the District consists of younger, Cambrian age, sandstones occurring mainly on the smaller Lake Superior islands.

Most of the Precambrian rocks are Early Precambrian granitic plutonic and metamorphic rocks. About 30 percent of the District consists of Early Precambrian metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Wawa Greenstone Belt, concentrated between Wawa and Renabie, part of Lake Superior Provincial Park and east of Pukaskwa. These metavolcanic-metasedimentary areas contain most of the known economic mineral occurrences of the District.

Late Precambrian metavolcanic-metasedimentary and intrusive rocks occupy all of Michipicoten Island and small areas of the eastern shoreline of Lake Superior. Several small intrusions of Late Precambrian age also occur northeast of Wawa.

Most of the District is covered by a variable thickness of unconsolidated deposits related to Quaternary glaciation; primarily consisting of sandy till(s) as a widespread ground moraine. Almost all soils have formed on unconsolidated parent materials transported from non-local sources by glacial action and subsequent meltwater drainage. Throughout the planning area

the distribution and thickness of unconsolidated sediments are usually directly related to topography. Thin deposits of glacial origin and bedrock outcrops occur most frequently in areas of higher relief. Thicker deposits of till and glacial outwash are associated with valleys and lake basins.

Wawa District is within the Eastern Lake Superior subdivision of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Watershed and the Hudson-James Bay Watershed. Its streams drain into Lake Superior and Hudson-James Bay. In addition to Lake Superior, major human activity occurs on the rivers and lakes of four tertiary watersheds: Michipicoten, Magpie, White and Pukaskwa Rivers. There are approximately 180,300 hectares of inland waters in the District.

Great Lakes Power Corporation has established 13 dams on the Michipicoten watershed (the largest in the District) to regulate water levels to stabilize hydro electric power generation. The five large reservoir lakes of the system - Wabatongushi, Dog, Manitowik, Whitefish, and Anjigami - have a total surface area of 13,800 hectares and provide focal points of significant sport fishery. Hydroelectric power also is generated by Great Lakes Power Corp. at two sites on the Montreal River.

The transition between the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence mixed forest zone (maple, yellow birch, white spruce and white pine) and the southern boreal forest zone (jack pine, black spruce, white spruce, poplar and white birch) occurs in the Wawa District. This provides a variety of wildlife habitat and a diversified base for the forest industry.

Archaeological excavations have unearthed stone, bone and copper tools and ornaments of the Shield Archaic cultural tradition. These early nomadic hunting and fishing groups moved into Lake Superior's north shore territory following the final recession of continental glaciers approximately 8,500 years ago. Most settlements have been located along the major waterway routes (Michipicoten, Magpie, White rivers).

Descendants of the Ojibway, who sparsely inhabited the area at the time of European arrival in the 17th Century, remain in the area today. Three Indian Reserves (Gros Cap, Mobert, Missanabie) exist in the District. Growing native communities occur both at Gros Cap and Mobert. Gros Cap was established in 1850 with the signing of Treaty No. 60 which transferred the lands along the north shore of Superior to European ownership.

Voyageurs ventured into this area during the 17th century, facilitating the flow of furs eastward to Montreal and on to European markets. The Michipicoten-Missinaibi-James Bay waterway served as a major fur transport system. Trading posts were established at several locations in the District. The earliest post was built in the 1700's at the mouth of the Michipicoten River. Michipicoten River village ("The Mission") was established during the prosperous years of this post. Another significant trading post was the Shabotik post, moved to Montisambert (now Mobert) in 1886.

Mining has been a principal industry of the District since the 1897 discovery of gold on Wawa Lake. This discovery precipitated Ontario's first gold rush which continued until 1910. Gold mining resumed about 1928 and continued erratically through the mid-1970's. Gold is again being produced from the Renabie Mine near Missanabie (see also section II-C-6. Mineral Management).

Iron mining began in 1897 in Wawa and continued to 1921 at two mines. Iron mining resumed in 1939 and has provided the main economic base of the District to the present. Siderite iron ore is mined and sintered by the Algoma Ore Division of the Algoma Steel Corporation.

Logging in the District began in the late 1800's with white pine log drives to Lake Superior on the major rivers. Large scale timber processing has been an important economic factor since the opening of the Dubreuil Brothers Limited sawmill in 1961. Their operation continues today in Dubreuilville. White River has become another timber processing centre since the opening of the Abitibi-Price Inc. sawmill there in 1977.

The Trans-Canada Highway (Hwy. 17) transects the District. Secondary Highway 631 links Highway 11 to Highway 17 at White River; secondary Highway 614 connects Manitouwadge to Highway 17 west of White River. Highways 547 and 651 provide access to Hawk Junction and Missanabie, respectively, from Highway 101.

Canadian Pacific and Algoma Central Railways provide passenger and freight rail services east-

west and north-south, respectively, across the District. NorOntair provides scheduled airline service between Wawa and Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau and Hornepayne. Several private air services operate charter aircraft businesses from Wawa, Hawk Junction, and White River.

B: terms of reference

Under the Ministry of Natural Resources corporate planning system, land use guidelines must be in place before management plans can be prepared. The land use guidelines generally identify where certain activities should occur and briefly outline the direction which management of certain resources should take.

Management plans are prepared for individual resource activities and generally indicate in detail how the resource is to be managed. Management plans are prepared for resources such as forests, wildlife (moose, deer), fisheries and provincial parks.

The *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the Wawa District by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's resource management program targets.

The document identifies land use areas and specific management guidelines for each. The guidelines outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of original assumptions on which target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions on a local to world basis;
- new or improved inventory and information which could result in change of original estimate; and,
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as conservation authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH).

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

In 1973 the Minister of Natural Resources approved the *White River District Land Disposition Plan* to guide the disposition of Crown land. The above plan was replaced by an *Interim Crown Land Disposition Policy for Recreational Purposes - Wawa District* in 1977. In 1979 most of the old White River District was incorporated into an expanded Wawa District. The *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* will now provide the direction for Crown land disposition.

In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for Wawa District and the 1983 approved *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

Approximately 14 percent of Wawa District (excluding Lake Superior) is owned by the Algoma Central Railway (ACR). This large land owner is preparing a plan to guide resources development and land management activity on its property (see area 1. INTEGRATED MULTIPLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT). Encouraging the formulation of resource management and development plans for ACR land that are compatible with those for Crown resources within and adjacent to ACR property will be a significant aspect of applying the *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines*.

C: planning process

The *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* have developed through a number of stages, collectively known as the planning process. Initially District staff assembled information on the people and natural resources, the present development and use of the land, and the perceived needs and wants of the residents. This information, contained in the *Background Information Report*, provided a framework for the determination of the District's natural resources potential, trends, conflicts and perceived problems.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process began with the first stages of development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* in March 1978 but increased locally as the District land use planning began. The *Background Information Report* for Wawa District was prepared and circulated in April 1982. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information, to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and to raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In June 1982 the Ministry released a *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document that outlined two planning options for the Wawa District. In conjunction with the publication of the planning options, Wawa District hosted four open houses to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the document, the Ministry held a follow-up meeting with the Michipicoten Township Council. All public comment was recorded, responded to where necessary, analysed, evaluated and filed.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of the public comment received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* has been prepared. The Minister of Natural Resources personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of the public comment and discussed the draft *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications have been made to the document as a result of internal review by Ministry staff.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Appendix A contains details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received.

D: target assignment

The *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* indicate the way in which the District will use its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. Targets were derived through a consideration of local, regional and Provincial needs and resource potentials for each of the programs that are the responsibility of the Ministry. Initially they were tested individually in the District through an analysis of resource potential. To ensure proper integration of resource management activities they were then tested collectively. This process resulted in the identification of potential areas of land use activity conflicts. Ultimately these conflicts were resolved either through target adjustment or the determination of management guidelines that would ensure appropriate integration of land use activities. Details of the particular program targets are in Section II-C: RESOURCE POLICIES and are summarized in Section II-C: 11.

To demonstrate how the targets could be achieved within the District, planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. The primary guideline in the development of options was that all targets should be achieved; options that could not achieve all program targets were considered unacceptable and were not presented in the review process. Refer to Section II-C-11: SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT for details on the target achievement.

A discussion of the various options and the associated public comment follows.

E: summary of planning options

As stated previously, planning options are developed to indicate the various ways the land and water resources can be used to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In Wawa District, two planning options were identified. Each planning option was based on the principle of sustained yield and was designed to achieve all of the assigned resource targets. In order to accomplish this, it became apparent early in the planning process that land use options in Wawa District were limited for several reasons:

- large tracts of private land;
- intensive pressure on limited resources from which targets for all programs can be met; and,
- pre-determination of the role of many areas by existing allocations of resources and established patterns of use (e.g. timber licences, existing parklands and private land), resulting in limited flexibility for new allocations.

The major areas of resource management flexibility in the District were in the focus of Crown land recreation and fisheries management. The options presented were very similar, differing only in their approach to Crown land recreation.

1. OPTION ONE

Option One divided the District into nine land use management areas. All of the areas except Indian Reserves and Urban Areas were basic to natural resources management and to the achievement of natural resource objectives and targets.

2. OPTION TWO

Option Two consisted of the nine management areas of Option One plus an additional, tenth, management area. The identification of this additional management area (Crown Land Recreation Access) provided for a focusing of Crown land recreation activities and the expenditure of management efforts on three specific land areas. Management efforts would consist largely of continued maintenance of existing and future forest access roads for recreational access. Option One on the other hand would not provide a commitment to maintain continued road access for recreational purposes in these areas. Roads outside the Crown Land Recreation Access areas would be permitted to deteriorate after use for forest management purposes.

Most of the public respondents to the land use planning options favoured Option Two. The few respondents who preferred Option One felt that the recreation access to Crown land appeared too limited in Option Two and the extensive non-Ontario resident use of Crown land seemed uncontrolled in part of Option Two.

The District preferred plan Option Two because the focusing of management activity provided a more practical means of applying a consistently decreasing Crown land recreation budget in contrast to applying the same management effort over a more dispersed land and water area.

The option also had the advantage of directing Crown land recreation activity into smaller, more manageable areas: the Shabotik area (presently receiving relatively intensive use), the newly developing Tik area, and the unique recreational potential of the treeless fume kill area which extends north of the Town of Wawa.

F: response to planning options

The second published phase of the District land use planning program, *Wawa District Land Use Plan, Proposed Policy and Planning Options*, was released for public review in June 1982. Two hundred and sixty copies of the report were distributed to 190 interest groups, industrial representatives, government agencies, municipalities, Indian Bands and private individuals.

During the public review period the District held open houses in the communities of White River, Wawa, Dubreuilville, and Missanabie (June 7-10, 1982), to introduce the planning options. The open houses were visited by 74 people, representing a wide cross-section of interests. The planning options also were introduced formally to the Township of Michipicoten Council on July 5, 1982.

A total of 87 separate responses were received, representing numerous interests and providing a diversity of opinion. The total includes 24 verbal submissions recorded at the open houses. The balance of the submissions, received later, are in the form of completed Ministry comment sheets, personal letters, formal briefs, and telephone and personal conversations with District staff.

The public response included the following sampling of comments on key issues and programs:

- roads policy would provide ineffective protection for outpost camp operators;
- more controlled road access desired on a user-pay basis particularly for non-residents in certain areas;
- roads should be open for public use;
- forest regeneration not keeping pace with cutting;
- MNR should be more concerned with the future of the forest;
- clear cuts too large;
- lake reserves and park timber reserves are too large;
- apparent domination of resource (timber) extraction and its control of other resource management activities;
- Crown land camping privilege is abused;
- user-pay Crown Land Recreation policy desired and price should reflect tax-payers' costs realistically;
- a desire for cottage lots on lakes other than those designated;
- why prohibit mineral exploration in Lake Superior Provincial Park and allow commercial timber harvesting;
- expand road assistance program to include the mining industry, as done for timber industry;
- more road closures needed after timber harvest to protect fisheries;
- more road access desired (public money implies public road);
- temporary fish sanctuaries supported;
- recently clear-cut areas should be closed to moose hunting for a few years;
- shared moose hunts (3-4 hunters/moose), preferable to closed seasons;
- favour caribou re-introduction;
- satisfied with bear management plans;
- non-residents should not be allowed to bait bears;
- more road access within Lake Superior Provincial Park for the non-walking public;
- favour Michipicoten Island candidate park;
- oppose Michipicoten Island candidate park;
- provincial parks should be reduced in size if logging is prohibited; and,
- protection desired for University and Pukaskwa Rivers.

A summary of the public response to the draft land use document is included in appendix A.

As a result of the public review and internal Ministry review, the District has modified Option Two by increasing the number of land use management areas to seventeen. Of the six new management areas, four provide identification of distinctly different Crown land recreation opportunities in the District: a remote access area, the Lake Superior coastline, the Wawa "treeless area", and the extensive cottaging, tourism and sport fishing opportunities of Dog

Lake. The new Agawa Bay Recreational Fishing Area and modification of the Lake Superior sport and commercial fisheries areas of Option Two provide for more intensive management of the fishery resource and the opportunity for enhancement of tourism based on the Lake Superior sport fishery. The Highway 17 - Montreal River Harbour Area is a very small extension in the Wawa District of a significant and much larger transportation and recreation area discussed in the *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines*.

It is important to note that these modifications and additional land use management areas do not reduce the potential for achieving any of the targets assigned to the District (see section II-C: 11).

The focus of Crown land recreational access into three geographical areas of the District will allow resource managers to concentrate the financial and staff resources provided for this public service rather than dissipating their efforts widely and thinly throughout the District.

The newly adopted Crown Land Recreation Policy outlined in the *Land Use Guidelines* should be able to deal effectively with the Crown land recreation problems cited by the public.

The continuing issue of the access provided to remote inland lakes through increased forest access road development in the northern part of the District has not been resolved. However the access roads and modified management areas policies presented in the document provide a basic framework for future planning by resource (timber) companies, tourist outfitters, individual sport fishermen and Ministry resource managers.

A: introduction

The *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be used in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Planning program. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development and details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each. For a complete understanding of the *Land Use Guidelines*, sections II-B, II-C, II-D, and the area designation map must be read in conjunction with each other.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in northeastern Ontario, summarized largely from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Ministry plans will promote orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

Orderly development indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

Balance indicates that different kinds and intensities of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests should be served.

Future flexibility indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a cushion or contingency resource surplus against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Environment is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of a man or a community. The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, (Canada) and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* unless specifically exempted.

Acid rain causes environmental effects on a continental and even global scale. The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario, and plans to continue participation with the Ministry of the Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981. The purpose of the program is to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines. The public consultation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing users.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires always will be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to National or Provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Wawa District are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. The need to communicate effectively with these people must be recognized.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment as well as ongoing negotiations among Federal, Provincial, and local governments.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The broad objective of the Lands and Waters Program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for the continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resources values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mine hazards.

a. Proprietary Interest

The Ministry will maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water.

The Ministry, through its programs, has a custodianship responsibility for the 78 percent of Wawa District that is Provincial Crown land.

The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands.

Included within the custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and developing an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the continuation of the Ontario Basic Mapping program.

b. Multiple Use

The Ministry will manage public lands and waters in an integrated multiple use manner. Multiple use means that two or more uses occur in the same general area, either simultaneously or in sequence. Over a broad area, several single uses may also be permitted. This concept can ensure that a variety of recreational opportunities and renewable resources may be provided from the same land base.

Some specific strategies are:

- promoting the concept of multiple use where appropriate;
- ensuring that the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are minimized;
- encouraging within candidate parks, land uses and facilities that complement the achievement of park objectives. Land uses that would have minor negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with the appropriate controls, and land uses that would conflict with the long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited;
- attempting to integrate the various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation and hydraulic power generation;
- continued liaison with municipalities, private industry and other government agencies will be encouraged as a means of achieving the land and water management policy; and,
- attempting to recognize the intent of municipal plans and by-laws in Regional plans and District guidelines. However, if a significant Provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with in a municipal planning document, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

The paramount concern in land and water management is to ensure that public lands and waters are used in the most effective and efficient manner for the benefit of the people of Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources favours multiple use as a management strategy.

c. Crown Land Disposition

The Ministry will dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions (i.e. sales, leases) are consistent with existing policies and approved plans, and meet the requirements of other agencies, ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they are granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario;
- that public lands will be made available for residential and urban uses in organized municipalities, if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality and approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendations of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In all cases, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as a developer for residential subdivisions; and,
- that in areas where new resource initiatives are being established, new townsite developments will be discouraged if adequate municipal residential facilities are available in proximity.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has charge of the management, sale and disposition of Provincial public lands. The term disposition refers to the conveying, by the Crown, of various types of leaseholds or freehold land rights to others.

The overall intent is to ensure that certain rights to public land and use of water are conveyed, by appropriate means, consistent with the achievement of Ministry objectives and in cooperation with other agencies.

d. Crown Land Recreation

Recreational use of Crown land will be permitted with minimal restrictions for a wide variety of recreation activities.

The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is permissive with no charge for residents except where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; or,
- such use would require the occupation of a site in excess of 21 days or a permanent structure.

Where any of these apply, then restrictions to Crown land use, including permits and fees, may be imposed. For example, hunting may be restricted in the vicinity of a logging camp, and camping may be restricted in picnic areas or on very fragile sites.

e. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are defined as lands that, if developed upon, have inherent environmental hazards such as flood susceptibility, erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which is severe enough to pose a risk to occupants of loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

The Ministry will identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land and water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values.

The Ministry will assist municipalities in their identification of hazard lands and in the development of appropriate land use policies for inclusion in municipal planning documents.

The Ministry will discourage the establishment of structural developments on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through application of the two-zone, floodway-flood fringe concept, or in unique situations, with Provincial approval, the application of the Special Policy Area approach.

Damage due to floods or other natural hazards can create severe hardship for those affected. Financial assistance to repair damaged structures and house dislocated people may be required from all levels of government as a result of major catastrophes.

In Wawa District the flooding of the Town of White River in 1979 led to the definition of a mapped floodline to assist in the control of development in flood-prone areas. Abandoned mine shafts and adits are another hazard land problem in the District. They are being systematically examined and sealed or fenced, depending on their mineral exploration potential.

f. Fire

A new *Forest Fire Management Policy* for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the *Forest Fire Management Policy* is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming toward the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

g. Waste Disposal

The Ministry of Natural Resources provides environmentally secure waste disposal sites for the safe disposal of solid waste generated from activities carried out on Crown land.

Some specific strategies are:

- providing and maintaining waste disposal sites in the unorganized portions of the District where waste disposal services are unavailable;
- planning and locating waste disposal sites in a manner which will be most effective from the aspects of economy, environment and transport;
- ensuring that bush operations (i.e. mining, exploration, forestry) implement acceptable

waste disposal practices; and,
- using the media and other methods to broaden the public's awareness of the impact which littering has on natural resources and the environment.

Seasonal and permanent residences, industrial, commercial and institutional developments in unorganized areas will be required to have the use of adequate year-round waste disposal facilities which are approved by the appropriate government agency.

Presently, Wawa District maintains 12 waste disposal sites in unorganized areas. It remains the responsibility of the Crown land user to transport his waste to the site.

h. Water Management

The Ministry manages water and related resources for the optimum continuous social, economic and environmental benefit of the people of Ontario.

Some specific strategies are:
- providing for the control of surface waters and the regulation of water related improvements in the Wawa District;
- allocating and managing water and related land resources necessary for power generation, low flow augmentation, outdoor recreation and general public convenience;
- continuing to assist in water quality control through the administration of the *Public Lands Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (Canada); and by participating with the Ministry of the Environment in the monitoring of water quality as it affects fisheries and recreational management;
- continuing to regulate the water levels of lakes controlled by Ministry of Natural Resources dams in the District; and,
- continuing to maintain and implement the *District Emergency Flood Plan*.

The most significant water quality issue in Wawa District is the acidification of inland waterbodies, apparently related to industrial contamination of the atmosphere. A District monitoring program conducted by the Fish and Wildlife staff is attempting to establish a baseline reference and to measure the acidification rate of waterbodies throughout the District.

The District also has been active in the development and enforcement of standards for temporary (road) stream crossings. Other activities include assisting in monitoring the water quality of Wawa Lake and the Magpie River to determine the effects of discharged industrial and municipal effluent. Advanced mineral exploration program proposals usually have required careful review by the District to ensure the maintenance of surface water quality.

Seasonal flooding is an annual threat to the Town of White River. High water levels on Lake Superior and seasonal flooding also have adversely affected parts of the community of Michipicoten River ("The Mission"). Through the implementation of the Canada/Ontario Flood Damage Reduction Program, the Ministry of Natural Resources is attempting to minimize future flood damage in these and other areas of the District.

i. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the Region and the District. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:
- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, or
  - to provide public access,

  consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters' Association representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager (appendix C).

j. Modified Management Areas

Modified Management Areas (MMA's) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and,
- fragile forest sites;

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term modified management area replaces such terms as forest reserve and buffer.

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in other cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will

be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptible to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features Such as Cultural and Historic Sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute, to the extent of its mandate, to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy, through its allocation of land and water to various users.

The objectives of the energy policy are:

- to increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from within the Province; and,
- to increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

The Provincial energy resources target is to increase the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent by 1995.

This may be achieved by:

- identifying through the Ministry's resource management programs, lands and waters that have a potential for providing indigenous energy resources, i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, peat, wood, etc.;
- cooperating with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of energy resources;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area, and in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization;
- continuing to recognize existing utility rights-of-way and to evaluate new proposals on a case by case basis, to determine impacts on Ministry programs, objectives and targets;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and,
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

The Ministry will cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of indigenous energy sources,

while directing its own resource management programs, where possible, towards the same ends.

Land and water requirements for hydroelectric power, forest biomass production and the extraction of peat and uranium may compete with other uses which require land and water resources. Conflicts among land uses may be analysed through the Environmental Assessment process on a site by site basis.

Within the Wawa District, eight hydroelectric generating stations, on the Michipicoten and Montreal Rivers, produce an average of 200 megawatts. Hydroelectric development potential has been identified at eight sites on the Magpie, University and White Rivers. These sites could provide an additional 106 megawatts of electrical power, however environmental and economic concerns may preclude their development.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will consider development proposals for commercial or private use of potential hydroelectric generation sites of less than two megawatts power. The Ministry of Energy is encouraging private development of micro-hydro generating systems of less than 100 kilowatts power output.

Biomass energy sources in Wawa District consist mainly of hardwood fuelwood for home heating and minor occurrences of peat. The known peat resource is very small and has not been tested for fuel efficiency. Fuelwood cutting for personal use and commercial sale will continue to be managed by the District Forest Management Program.

The potential for discovery of economically significant deposits of uranium in Wawa District is minimal.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Wawa District as assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

1. COTTAGING

a. Objective

To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

b. Target

To provide from Crown land in Wawa District up to 155 additional cottage lots by the year 2000. The development of subdivision or remote cottage lots adjacent to the lakes listed on table 1 would meet the assigned District target.

c. Strategy

- continuing the lake management planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the small lakes (less than 50 hectares area) and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition for a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value (the price of Crown lots will include associated service costs);
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector to determine demand; and,
- reviewing private cottage development proposals to ensure that their design and location have due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

d. Discussion

Presently there are 315 leased or patented cottage lots in Wawa District.

Additional individual cottage lots and cluster lots will be available within the next five years. There is a surplus of unleased lots within existing Crown cottage subdivisions. Therefore, it is anticipated that the provision of cluster cottage lots will receive less emphasis than the planning of sites for remote cottages in the future. The availability of cottage lots on a particular lake does not guarantee that the residents of the nearest community would be successful in the distribution process.

The price of Crown lots will include associated service costs, such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require an ongoing commitment by lot owners for the maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

It is anticipated that additional cottage lots will be provided by the Algoma Central Railway on their land.

TABLE 1 LAKES CONSIDERED FOR COTTAGE LOT DEVELOPMENT

Lakes	Township	Lakes	Township
Black Trout	Bailloquet	Hammer	Alanen
Catfish	Bailloquet	Kabenung	Dahl
Danny	Johns, Odlum	Kawapitapika ("Crocker")	Cecile, Knowles
Davies	Dumas	Murray	Bruyere
Dog	Riggs, West, Bruyere	Sutherland	Dumas
Fungus	Dahl	Tomtit	Odlum
		Wabatongushi (south of "The Narrows")	Glasgow, Challener, Riggs
		White	West of Bryant Twp.

2. CROWN LAND RECREATION

a. Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-residents of Ontario recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario users of Crown land in areas where the quality of experience has become unsatisfactory.

b. Target

Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

c. Strategy

Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits, seasonal restrictions and may also specify base of operations[2];
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

Further general principles applying to Crown land recreation are:

- generally, recreation facilities developed on Crown land by the Ministry will provide only basic conveniences to users;
- opportunities for Crown land recreation will be provided as equitably as possible. Preference will normally be given to accessible areas within day-use distance of communities. However, some areas, such as certain tourist outfitter locations, may be set aside, and access restricted, to provide a particular type of recreation opportunity; and,
- facilities and recreation opportunities developed on Crown land will be complementary to, and integrated with, those

provided within provincial parks, other public agencies and the private sector.

d. Discussion

Seventy percent of Wawa District (excluding Lake Superior) is Provincial Crown land. This figure does not include the 8 percent of the District that is in the provincial park system. Crown land recreation facilities maintained by the District include five canoe routes and thirteen official access points.

The District also contains several popular canoe routes that are not maintained by the Ministry and about 50 unofficial access points, mostly adjacent to the Shabotik road system north of White River. Little maintenance is conducted at these sites, except for occasional garbage clean-up.

Existing demands for Crown land recreation focus on canoeing, hiking, fishing and hunting. At present, there appears to be an abundance of canoeing opportunities in the District. Hiking opportunities are few. Fishermen and hunters seem not to need nor want organized camping facilities as long as their fishing and hunting areas are accessible. As a consequence, the provision of services to support these activities is not a priority item. Hiking opportunities on Crown land are limited, yet they are encouraged. Public organizations such as the Voyageur Trail Association are involved in some trail building. Similarly, winter skiing and snowmobiling are encouraged by private enterprise or public clubs.

Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The primary reasons for this are the increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident of Ontario) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many, but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario. The main reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents of Ontario should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience that Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

In summary, two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident of Ontario recreational users of Crown land; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreational users, of Crown land, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

The basic principles of the Crown land recreational policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents of Ontario in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources from non-resident of Ontario use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competitions between resident and non-resident of Ontario users of Crown land in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

3. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry.

Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and,
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and,
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years is summarized in table 2.

TABLE 2 FIRE OCCURRENCE HISTORY

Interval	Number	Hectares Burned (within present boundary of District)
1963-67	137	300
1968-72	136	382
1973-77	351	1,325
1978-82	199	1,111
1963-82	859	3,118

The major concerns of forest fire management in Wawa District are:

- Railway Fires: Fires along the Algoma Central Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway are of prime concern to fire control staff. Both railways and the Ministry are trying to reduce the number of right-of-way fires. Both railways are mainly in remote, inaccessible parts of the District and are surrounded by mature timber. Railway fires are expensive to put out because of helicopter costs and distance from the District fire control centre.
- Clear Cuts: A large part of the north half of the District, northeast of Highway 17 and north of Highway 101, has been cutover and regenerated for timber in the last thirty years. These activities have resulted in large areas of plantation and slash. Any fire in the area has the potential to become a major one because of the amount of fuel available to burn.
- Wawa Fume Kill Area (area 13. WAWA TREELESS AREA): Fires in this area usually spread rapidly and are difficult to put out because of the sulphur content of the ground surface and on the grass and shrub fuel.
- Access Roads: One result of the growing forest access road network in the District is the fire risk due to the increasing use of these roads by recreationalists who are unfamiliar with fire safety practices.

The major impacts of forest fires in Wawa District have been:

- Nuisance: Most fires in the District have

been kept to a small size. However, these small fires cause a drain on manpower and other resources, especially in multiple-start situations, usually associated with lightning and railway caused fires. In addition to their costs of manpower and equipment, these small fires prevent those resources from being deployed to major fires elsewhere in the District or Province.

- Highway Closing: On two occasions since 1976 fires have forced the closing of highways in the District.

Potential major impacts of forest fires in Wawa District are:

- Community Evacuation: The possibility exists that a major fire in cut-over or regenerated areas could force the evacuation of one or more of the smaller communities in the District.
- Forest Plantation/Regeneration Losses: A major fire in a regenerated cutover could result in the loss of thousands of hectares of established forest growth, destroying years of forest management effort and depleting future reforestation programs when resources are diverted to re-establish these areas.
- Major Economic Losses to the Forest and Tourist Industries: A major fire in mature timber in the District could have a significant negative impact on the economy of the District through the long term loss of direct and indirect revenues provided by the forest and tourist industries.

Additional fire management considerations are:

- Changes in Forest Fuels: In many areas forest fuels have changed from vertically standing trees to the more fire hazardous horizontal logging slash, as a result of expanded logging operations since the opening of Highway 17 in 1960.
- Fire Management in Parks: The role of natural fires will be considered as part of the review of the *Lake Superior Provincial Park Master Plan* and in the development of master plans for the other provincial parks in the District.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue. Prescribed burning of spruce budworm damaged forest areas is now practiced and will be increased as part of fire management in the District. Prescribed burns for silvicultural site preparation will continue as a forest management technique.

4. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

a. General

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing (which follow), there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting the harvest accordingly;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensuring that environmental quality criteria essential to the health of the aquatic communities are being maintained;
- allocating fish resources where there is competing sport and commercial harvesting to provide the optimum of benefits and to maintain healthy, balanced fish populations;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management);
- allocating the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations, to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future; and,
- working with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvests of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and to meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 312,000 kilograms of sport fish per year by the year 2000 from inland waters.

(iii) Strategy

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the District;
- promoting the greater utilization of less desirable fish species by anglers;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention and the rehabilitation of deteriorating aquatic habitats including Lake Superior; and,
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) Discussion In Wawa District, sport fishery management has focused on obtaining a more comprehensive knowledge of the resource base through aquatic inventory programs. This work continues to produce recommendations to protect critical spawning habitats and water quality from accidental damage as a result of development activities; soil runoff, stream crossings, etc.

The gradual acidification of waterways and terrestrial systems continuously exposed to rain and snow containing sulphur and nitrogen oxide emissions from northeastern USA and local sources in the District is a serious issue. This problem has critical implications for the continued existence of a significant portion of the inland fisheries of the District. The sensitivity of a particular lake appears to be primarily determined by its geological setting: bedrock and glacial sediments. These factors strongly influence poorly buffered waters which exhibit low pH values, including Molybdenite and Marjorie Lakes to the west of Wawa, and Grey Owl and Barbara Lakes south of the Montreal River. Studies are currently ongoing which will allow the rates of acidification to be predicted. It is currently believed that within ten years a large number of cold water fisheries will be lost in the District.

Other fisheries management issues include reduced numbers of lakes suitable for tourist outpost camp development and changing Crown land recreation demands due to a substantial decline in sport fishing.

The theoretical annual yield from sport fishing in the waters of Wawa District is 312,000 kilograms. This figure is more than six times the present harvest, however its computation includes the numerous small lakes of low angling potential that produce mainly yellow perch and northern pike. It also assumes the maintenance of the present water quality.

Table 3 provides some additional information on sport fish in Wawa District.

TABLE 3 SPORT FISH DATA FOR INLAND WATERS

Total Productive Inland Water Area (ha)	Total Annual Fish ('000 kg/yr.)	Annual Sports Fish Yield ('000 kg/yr.) (Target)
180,300	891	312

Present Angler Days ('000 days/yr.)	Present Sport Fish Harvest ('000 kg/yr.)	2000 Predicted Demand ('000 kg/yr.)	2000 Predicted Angler Days ('000 days/yr.)
100	50	560	112

Most of the District's inland lakes will contribute to achieving the angling target. The five largest inland lakes: Esnagi, Oba, Wabatongushi, Dog and White, are significant because of their size, productivity and fishing pressure. Somewhat smaller, but also significant because of their productivity and fishing pressure, are Nameigos, Mosambik, Anaharea, Manitowik, and Wawa Lakes.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations and for the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target To protect significant lake trout waters in the Wawa District.

(iii) Strategy The 61 lake trout lakes in Wawa District have been classified according to

their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management efforts will be concentrated on all but one of these lakes (Whitefish Lake). Table 4 lists the lake trout lakes of the District and their classification. Lake trout waters will be managed according to the Northeastern Region policy on lake trout waters as follows:

- A1 Lakes - Lakes which are totally surrounded by Crown lands and have excellent naturally reproducing populations will be protected by:
  - no further development or disposition of land;
  - carefully controlling forest management and other activities within 120 metres of the shoreline to prevent erosion and the deposition of sediment or other debris in the water;
  - preventing over-exploitation by manipulating seasons and/or creating fish sanctuaries;
  - limiting access;
  - preventing disturbance of shoreline materials within 200 metres of lake trout spawning grounds; and,
  - managing exclusively for lake trout.
- A2 Lakes - Lakes which have excellent naturally reproducing lake trout populations but with some private shoreline will be managed by:
  - ensuring that private development creates the least possible effect on lake trout habitat (i.e. shoreline setbacks); and,
  - managing Crown land the same as for A1 Lakes.
- B1 Lakes - Lakes which are totally surrounded by Crown lands but which have some environmental constraints to lake trout production (i.e. poor water quality at some times of the year), will be protected by:
  - carefully controlling forest management and other activities within 120 metres of the shoreline to prevent erosion and the deposition of sediments or other debris in the water;
  - preventing disturbance of shoreline materials within 200 metres of lake trout spawning areas; and,
  - considering other uses on a lake-by-lake basis.
- B2 Lakes - Lakes which have some environmental constraints to laketrout production and some private shoreline. These will be protected by:
  - ensuring that private development creates the least possible effect on lake trout habitat; and,
  - managing Crown land in the same manner as B1 Lakes.
- C Lakes - These lakes contain minimal populations of lake trout. Management strategies will be based on species other than lake trout.

(iv) Discussion Lake trout habitat is recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic system to maintain. These facts combine with the relatively small number of lake trout lakes and the popularity of the species as an angling target (30 percent of Ontario resident fishermen specifically sought lake trout in 1970) to magnify the task of lake trout management.

The intensive efforts to monitor lake trout and their habitat in Wawa District will continue, following the strategies as outlined here and in the general fisheries management and sport fishing policies section.

TABLE 4 LAKE TROUT LAKES BY CLASSIFICATION

Designated	
A_1 Lakes —	Agawa Station, Aloft, Anaharea, Augusta, Dayohessarah, Little Dayohessarah, Chaillon, Flagg, Gamitagama, Gould, Strickland, Kabiskagami, Katzenback, Little Trout, MacGregor, Treeby, Michi, Mijinemungshing, Mishi, Old Woman, Till, Troupe.
A_2 Lakes —	Bauldry, Goetz, Mishibishu, Pozzo (Star).
B_1 Lakes —	Ballard, Blackfish, Kwinkwaga, Red Rock, Blackington, Deep, Kabakiwibik (Crow), Pickle, Sleith, Goldie, Tikamaganda, Tuknee, Allmonte.
B_2 Lakes —	Anjigami, Black Beaver, Black Trout, Sand, Hubert, Dog, Ear, Forge, Grant, Wawa, Unnamed Lake 2C-23, Hawk, Loonskin, Maconner, Manitowik, Borzoi, Matchinemiegus (Trout), McCormick, North Hubert, Pivot, Ogas.
Non-designated	
C Lakes —	Whitefish

Outpost camp operations on lake trout lakes will continue to be monitored for their effect on the lake trout fisheries. In cases where detrimental impacts occur, consideration will be given to phasing out or re-locating operations to other lakes.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations where it is biologically feasible.

(ii) Target To encourage an increase in the annual commercial fish harvest for all species in Lake Superior to 408,000 kilograms by the year 2000, from the present harvest of 176,000 kilograms.

No target has been calculated for commercial bait fish due to the lack of data.

(iii) Strategy

- providing for commercial fishing where no conflict is anticipated with the sport fishery;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species taken in the District; and,
- increasing the harvest of presently unharvested or lightly harvested non-game species.

Commercial fishing could be encouraged on inland lakes on a lake specific basis where such activity would enhance the management of the sport fishery. In Wawa District studies indicate that no potential presently exists for commercial fishing on inland lakes.

The bait fish industry will be encouraged to expand to suit market demands. The demand for bait fish will be met through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on sport fisheries.

(iv) Discussion Any increase in commercial fishing use will be dependent upon presently under-harvested and unmarketable species as well as the continued recovery of Lake Superior from previous over-harvesting and the sea lamprey invasion.

The growing world shortage of protein, the increasing cost of meat and of prime fish species may make many species of fish saleable at an economically acceptable price before the year 2000.

A fisheries management plan is currently being developed for Lake Superior by representatives from all Districts bordering the Ontario waters of the lake. Goals, objectives, strategies and tactics for sound fisheries management are being determined and documented.

Efforts are being made to maintain the current quality of the fishery through the establishment of a zone quota system. Stocking efforts are also being made to rehabilitate the lake trout populations which were drastically depleted by sea lamprey introductions and former commercial fishing activities.

The number of native trout appears to be increasing along the northeastern shore of Superior. This is a result of both controls on the number of lake trout harvested and an intensive stocking program. Plantings of yearling lake trout at the Montreal River, Sinclair Cove, and Michipicoten Bay total 150,000 annually.

The conflict between sport fishermen and commercial fishermen has been reduced by closing selected attractive sport fishing areas, such as Michipicoten Bay and the vicinities of river mouths, to commercial fishing.

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5. FOREST MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

b. Objectives

Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements.

To encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the Provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources, as is commercially possible.

c. Targets

By the year 2000, to provide annually 894,000 net merchantable cubic metres of conifer and 808,000 net merchantable cubic metres of hard-

wood from the Wawa District Crown land production forest of 1,307,000 hectares.

d. Strategy

- committing 1,307,000 hectares of Crown land of Wawa District to provide for the present and future wood supply commitments to the existing forest based industries;
- gathering the required information of regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest growth and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land; and,
- applying forest management in a manner that will permit other uses of the land.

e. Discussion

The 1,307,000 hectares of Crown production forest land in Wawa District represents approximately 80 percent of the Crown land on all forest management units of the District. This is the area remaining after reductions from the forest management units have been made for water, non-forested land, non-productive forest, protection forest and such land uses as provincial parks.

In Wawa District much of the standing timber is mature to over-mature. Because timber deteriorates quickly once it becomes mature, an accelerated annual allowable cut has been advocated and permitted in order to utilize as much of this mature wood as possible. Timber deterioration also has been accelerated in recent years by a major infestation of spruce budworm. Several areas within the District have repeatedly been attacked to the point where trees have been killed, thus causing a loss in the harvesting potential. Budworm damage has resulted in salvage cutting practices being permitted in some areas.

The timber target and annual allowable cut (AAC) data are qualified by the following limitations:

- forest management planning and operations are governed by forest management unit, not administrative district;
- all figures shown are estimations;
- estimated AAC-2000 and Crown production forest considers reductions for candidate parks; and,
- the estimated AAC in the year 2000 is a normalization of the current AAC, or best estimate. The actual AAC-2000 is expected to be greater, but cannot be quantified at this time.

The present AAC for conifer in Wawa District is 963,000 cubic metres and the present annual harvest is 704,000 cubic metres. Similar statistics for hardwood are a 785,000 cubic metres AAC and an annual harvest of 112,000 cubic metres.

Wawa District also contains 286,000 hectares of private production forest land. Although private production forest is not used in the determination of the District timber production target, it does make a significant contribution to the total timber production of the District.

Where supply problems (volume or quality) arise, the primary responsibility for the alleviation of these problems rests with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. This is to be the first priority in the resolution of any timber supply problem. Second and third priority items will be through improved forest protection and through improving the distribution of allocations.

Wawa District will use forest management agreements (FMA's) to achieve forest regeneration of the White River Forest and the Franz Forest.

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6. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Although no target has been established for mineral production, the District will endeavour to maintain the majority of Crown land available for staking and mineral exploration.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that lands having high and medium mineral potential are available for only those uses which are compatible with

mineral exploration and production activities, e.g. forestry;
- ensuring that Crown lands having high or medium mineral potential are not disposed of for uses that are not compatible with mineral exploration and extraction activity without first exploring the mineral potential to determine the effects of the disposition;
- ensuring that known mineral deposits are protected from land uses that would preclude further exploration and development;
- ensuring that as much land as possible is open for staking and mineral exploration. In this regard the District will continue to evaluate lands presently withdrawn and make recommendations for reopening of those lands not required for achievement of other programs as stated in these guidelines;
- ensuring that prior to the permanent withdrawal of mining rights for any purpose, the Ministry first examines the mineral values to determine the effects of the withdrawal;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- assisting in the Ministry's efforts to provide an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, updating of mineral potential maps, etc. These activities are primary functions of the mapping programs and data compilation mandates of the Ontario Geological Survey;
- wherever possible providing up-to-date expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- providing assistance in the compilation of data series maps, current and historical, geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files; and,
- assisting in the promotion of coordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication.

(iv) Discussion The present mineral production of Wawa District is siderite iron ore from the G.W. McLeod Mine of the Algoma Ore Division of the Algoma Steel Corporation and gold from the recently reopened Renabie Mine (Renabie Mines (1981) Ltd.).

Exploration for gold and base metals is moderate to seasonally high, depending on metal prices. Many of the old, past-producing gold mines in the Wawa to Goudreau area are being re-evaluated. Most of these properties do not have ore reserves large enough to justify the capital costs of individual mill development. However the establishment of a test milling or custom milling facility in the area could significantly stimulate mineral production and mining employment.

Intensive gold exploration is presently underway in the northwestern part of the District, following announcements of discoveries of several gold deposits in the Hemlo area of both Terrace Bay and Wawa Districts.

The known peat resource in Wawa District is very small and has not been tested for fuel efficiency.

The potential for discovery of economically significant deposits of uranium in Wawa District is minimal.

The Ministry has stationed a Resident Geologist in Sault Ste. Marie whose area of responsibility includes the Wawa District.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The target for mineral aggregate production in Wawa District is to ensure a minimum cumulative supply of 3.360 million tonnes for the period 1983 to 2000.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be achieved by:
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the quarry permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits. Rehabilitation of exhausted pits is expected;
- identifying Provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need; and,
- ensuring that the Ontario government

Mineral Aggregate Policy is followed in the development of new or revised municipal official plans.

(iv) Discussion The target for aggregate production in Wawa District to the year 2000 has been calculated on an estimated annual per capita consumption of 14.5 tonnes and a projected Wawa District resident population of 11,600.

Due to the limited quantitative and qualitative aggregate resources data available for Wawa District, it is not possible to define accurately critical aggregate land requirements. Aggregate sources near centres of demand, i.e. population centres and major and secondary highways, presently are more than adequate, in most cases (except, e.g., Hemlo area), to supply anticipated demand.

Mineral aggregate is a non-renewable resource and demand for it will not cease in the year 2000. Therefore, the target represents the minimum amount of aggregate which should be protected. Land uses that keep as many future options open as possible should be encouraged.

Land use conflicts with aggregate extraction are usually site specific and can best be handled through MMA's and rehabilitation techniques determined on a case by case basis.

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7. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural, and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

b. Objectives

(i) Protection To protect Provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario.

(ii) Recreation To provide provincial parks outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.

(iii) Heritage Appreciation To provide opportunities for exploration of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.

(iv) Tourism To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into six classes: wilderness, natural environment, nature reserve, waterway, recreation and historical. The classification is intended to:

- define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the provincial park system;
- provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the sytem and to encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and,
- enable managers to provide a diversity of satisfying outdoor recreation experiences to individuals.

Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

c. Targets

(i) Protection and Heritage Appreciation

- Earth Science: To protect the Provincially significant, representative and special earth science features of Wawa District. A classification of Ontario's geological history has been developed which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred features of Provincial significance. The target is to protect those features in Wawa District that provide the best examples of some of these environments.
- Life Science: To protect the Provincially significant, representative and special life science features of Wawa District. The plant and animal communities of any area are related directly to climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted that attempts to define every combination of climate, soil texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect individual plant and animal communities representing each of the site-types in Wawa District.
- Historical Resources: To protect the Provincially significant, representative and special prehistorical and historical resources of Wawa District. The opportunity exists within provincial parks to represent activities such as logging, the early fur trade, early mining operations and communities. Thirteen major historical themes and 115 theme segments have been identified for Ontario. The target is to protect those prehistorical

and historical resources in Wawa District that best represent some of these themes and theme segments.

- Heritage Appreciation: To provide opportunities to meet the demand for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of Wawa District.

(ii) Recreation/Tourism Because of the abundance of recreation/tourism opportunities that are available today in the provincial parks[3] of Wawa District, no additional day use, car camping or backcountry travel[4] opportunities are required by the year 2000.

The targets for day-use, camping and backcountry travel recognize the anticipated population growth and future demand for tourism. Projections of the future needs have considered the magnitude of population changes, the changing age structure of the population and its relationship to participation in recreation activities.

d. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks to meet the targets of 0.93 day-user days and 0.53 extended user-days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system;
- reviewing park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status; or,
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[5] (ANSI); and,
- maintaining existing parks.

e. Discussion

Presently there are two natural environment class provincial parks (Lake Superior and Obatanga), one recreation class provincial park (White Lake), and one historical class provincial park (Michipicoten). Pukaskwa National Park also will contribute to the objectives (table 5).

These parks provide significant recreational and tourism resources that include representative and unique features of the eastern portion of the Lake Superior drainage basin. Each park is readily accessible from Highway 17, the Trans-Canada Highway.

Significant contributions toward achieving the objectives also can be made by the two candidate provincial parks that have been identified in the District.

Potholes candidate nature reserve park is recommended for park status, and is in an advanced stage of being placed into regulation under the *Provincial Parks Act*. It has been designated to protect its regionally significant geological feature - a series of large potholes, active and abandoned, in the bed of the Kinniwabi River (see section II-D, area 5 for a description and land use intent).

Michipicoten Island candidate natural environment park also is recommended for park status. The island has been designated primarily to protect its unique floral ecosystem, a product of its isolation and lake modified climate. It also contains significant representation of the Late Precambrian geological record. The candidate park boundary has been modified to exclude the existing private property on the island (see section II-D, area 6 for a description and land use intent).

The Ministry will conduct inventories to determine if areas should be identified as Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest, however to date none have been identified.

ANSI's are areas of land and water which contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

When ANSI's occur on public lands managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners' cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of ANSI's on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

TABLE 5 EXISTING PARKS AND PARK CANDIDATES — WAWA DISTRICT

Park/Candidate	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Lake Superior	Natural Environment	— numerous earth and life science features and cultural resources — recreation opportunities: day use 26,600 car camping 102,600 backcountry travel 36,400	— existing park
Obatanga	Natural Environment	— numerous earth and life science features — cultural resources — recreation opportunities: day use 7,900 car camping 32,200	— existing park
Michipicoten (Post)	Historical	— earth and life science features — numerous cultural resources — recreation opportunities: day use 1,300	— existing park
White Lake	Recreation	— earth and life science features — cultural resources — recreation opportunities: day use 8,800 car camping 52,200	— existing park
Potholes	Nature Reserve	— earth science feature — recreation opportunities day use	— recommended for park status
Michipicoten Island	Natural Environment	— numerous earth and life science features — cultural resources — recreational opportunites: back-country travel 5,800	— recommended for park status

8. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and,
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Strategy

- conducting a thorough evaluation of the potential for establishing commercial outpost camp facilities on Herbage and Oskabukuta Lakes; Crooked, Kennedy, Ogasiwi and Siwash Lakes will be evaluated primarily by Chapleau District;
- permitting the continuation of existing commercial outpost camps and tourist lodges;
- ensuring the remote character of the 71 lakes presently used by commercial outfitters (appendix C) through application of the access roads and modified management areas policies of this document;
- examining the potential for establishing commercial outpost camp facilities on smaller lakes;
- continuing the monitoring of the effects of commercial tourism operations on fish and wildlife resources. (See also strategy under Section II-C-4c Lake Trout);
- establishing guidelines for approved expansion of commercial outpost camps and tourist lodges;
- encouraging commercial tourism services supporting Lake Superior sport fishing;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretive purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourist operators to aid in identifying what resource manage-

ment problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and,
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

d. Discussion
The expanding forest access road network in the District can adversely affect commercial outpost camp operations, by reducing the remote character of commercial outpost camp lakes and increasing public recreation access to them.

Although the access roads and modified management areas policies of the *Land Use Guidelines* provide significant protection for this important segment of the local tourism economy, few opportunities remain for providing road inaccessible commercial sites for fishing and hunting.

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9. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General
The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits. In addition to specific policies for wildlife recreation and fur production there is also a need for a general policy related to wildlife management. This section should be read in conjunction with the specific wildlife sections in the pages immediately following.

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario, consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy
- allocating District wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians[6];
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and,
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of some species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and to observe a high ethical standard; and,
- encouraging the transfer of hunting demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. bear) presently being under-harvested.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Targets To increase the moose herd size, by the year 2000, from approximately 5,500 (1978-79) to 8,500. The annual harvest, by the year 2000, will increase from 690 (1978-79) to 1,100 moose.

(iii) Strategy
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities;
- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under- or over-harvests; and,
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing.

(iv) Discussion It should be noted that because large areas of Wawa District are closed to hunting, e.g. the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve, Pukaskwa National Park, and part of Lake Superior Provincial Park, the harvest target is based on an estimate of the huntable moose population of 6,400, in the year 2000. The harvest target is based on an anticipated range of 850 to 1,100, representing 13 percent to 17 percent, respectively, of the mid-winter population.

The moose population target for the entire District requires an increase in moose population density from 0.23 moose per square kilometre to 0.36 moose per square kilometre.

The determination of the moose population and moose harvest targets is qualified by the following limitations:
- wildlife management is conducted on the basis of wildlife management units, not the area of the administrative district; and,
- all population and harvest figures are estimates.

In order to approach the year 2000 moose

population and harvest targets there can be no appreciable loss of moose habitat or hunting area from the present land base. Special moose habitat such as winter concentration areas, aquatic feeding sites, and mineral licks are particularly important for maintaining high moose densities. The special habitat, and to a general degree all moose range, will have to be protected and managed more vigorously.

The expansion of the moose population in Wawa District requires an initial decrease in the harvest in order to protect the presently stable to declining District population. This may be achieved partly by the regulated delayed opening to hunting of newly logged areas, until sufficient vegetation cover has grown. Modifications of present timber harvesting also will be required particularly if all tree species, including hardwoods, are to be cut from an area, increasing the size of clear cuts.

A major increase in hunter demand during the next 20 years is anticipated. The moose harvest target for the year 2000 only can be achieved through an interim reduction in the number of hunters. If moose continue to be harvested at the present rate, the target harvest for the year 2000 based on sustained yield cannot be met.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the deer herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target Specific deer population and harvest targets have not been designated for Wawa District. The present District deer population is estimated to be less than 75, occurring in separate herds of less than 10 individuals. Deer hunting is prohibited at the present time.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that the deer habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities;
- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunt pressure to avoid localized over-harvest;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing deer; and,
- implementing where required, predator control programs.

(iv) Discussion The white-tailed deer of Wawa District are at the northern limit of their range. Severe winter climate and thick snow accumulations are the main factors that would negate management efforts to substantially increase the District deer population.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To increase the annual black bear harvest from 150 to approximately 300 by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- encouraging safe opportunities for viewing black bear;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition;
- maintaining existing habitat; and,
- encouraging the harvest of bears in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion The harvest target of 300 bears is based on a doubling of the 1981 harvest of the spring and fall bear hunts.

Until recently reliable estimates of black bear numbers in Wawa District were unavailable. Better harvest estimates and age distribution data are being obtained since the introduction of separate bear licences in 1980.

No areas of unusually high densities have been identified, and the population is apparently scattered throughout the area. Population densities fluctuate with food supply and travel patterns. Concentrations around human population centres occur during years of reduced summer food supplies.

e. Woodland Caribou

(i) Objective To manage caribou for the conservation and maintenance of the species and its habitat.

(ii) Target A specific caribou population target has not been identified for Wawa District.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying, managing and protecting caribou habitat;
- considering the re-introduction of caribou

into selected areas of suitable habitat, e.g. Michipicoten Island; and,
- developing intensive management principles and regulations under which caribou hunting could be conducted on a sustained yield basis, if warranted by a growing population.

(iv) Discussion The woodland caribou in Wawa District are at the southern limit of their range. They comprise a number of small, local populations in the more remote sections of the District. They utilize mature forest areas and rocky openings rich in arboreal lichen growth. An estimated decline from 100 animals to 50 has occurred over the past 20 years, attributed to habitat destruction by logging practices. The majority of the caribou now occur within Pukaskwa National Park although their movements are known to extend beyond the park boundary. Their habitat is presently well protected by the rugged Lake Superior shoreline topography and the existence of Pukaskwa National Park, where the most significant populations live. Caribou hunting is currently not permitted in the District.

f. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet an increase in harvest demand by the year 2000.

(ii) Target A specific target for small game has not been established. The *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* estimated a 6.3 percent increase in small game hunter-days for the entire planning region. Wawa District will contribute to this increased target.

(iii) Strategy
- improving population, habitat and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all species; and,
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion Specific habitat management for ruffed grouse, the most popular small game species in Wawa District, would not appear necessary since present timber harvesting practices produce the habitat required by the species. Some seeding of logging roads and road shoulders with clover species may occur in order to increase viewing opportunities and to make birds more available to the hunter. More stringent controls on harvesting do not appear warranted since grouse population fluctuations appear to be more highly correlated with natural factors other than hunting pressure.

The maintenance and creation of grouse habitat is dependent upon disturbance to the forest cover. Therefore, logging activity and small wild fires help to increase the amount of suitable habitat available. Decreases or suppression of these activities will reduce the overall amount of small game habitat.

g. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Specific targets have not been established for Wawa District waterfowl.

(iii) Strategy
- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specific duck species (e.g. scaup, teal, etc.); and,
- ensuring that increases in waterfowl harvest of any species takes into account flyway and continental harvests and population.

(iv) Discussion No quantitative data are available. Hunting pressure and the associated harvest are thought to be light.

Although not situated on a major migration route, several species of waterfowl annually use lakes in the Wawa District for a spring and fall migration stopover. Known migratory concentration areas include the Jackpine and Montreal Rivers; Hayward, Pokei, Mosambik and Nameigos Lakes; and the Wawa sewage lagoons.

h. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest of beaver by the year 2000 to 5,900 from the 1980-81 harvest of 4,450. To maintain the present (1980-81) annual combined harvest of fisher, marten and lynx, and to encourage a substantial increase in the harvest of mink, otter, coloured fox, red squirrel, muskrat, weasel

and wolf. The combined annual target for all fur bearers, other than beaver, is 4,000.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat; and,
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management.

(iv) Discussion Trapping occurs throughout the District with the exceptions of the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve and Pukaskwa National Park. Site specific critical land areas have not been identified.

In Wawa District, only 35 percent of the beaver quota is being harvested. A strong trapper education program will be directed at increasing harvest efficiency.

i. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and,
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and,
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- work cooperatively with government agencies at the Federal, Provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

(iii) Discussion Active management of non-game species within Wawa District currently involves the identification and protection of nesting sites of great blue herons, ospreys, and eagles. Sightings of rare or endangered species, such as cougars, are investigated for authenticity. Protective measures are being applied to certain species sensitive to human activities. The present level of forest management will attempt to maintain the existing species diversity and populations.

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10. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

The broad objective is to provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Objectives

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Target

A wild rice target has not been established for

Wawa District. Wild rice is not abundant and existing stands and areas with potential for the introduction of wild rice will be identified in detail as part of a future wetlands inventory.

d. Strategy

- asssessing the potential for harvest through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management;
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands;
- considering commercial and private proposals to increase productive areas for cultivating and harvesting wild rice on a case-by-case basis, where biological conditions are suitable and where resource conflicts can be resolved; and,
- encouraging the processing of green rice within the District.

Any Ministry management efforts will be directed primarily at the protection and expansion of wild rice stands to enhance waterfowl production.

e. Discussion

Wild rice distribution and abundance in the District are not known.

11. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Wawa District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that definitive estimates at this broad level of detail are not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets could be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policies Section.

TABLE 6 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT(1)

Program	Wawa District Targets
AGGREGATE	3,360,000 tonnes
BAIT FISHING	no target
COMMERCIAL FISHING	468,000 kg/yr.
COTTAGING	155 lots
CROWN LAND RECREATION	no target
FORESTRY	
CONIFER	894,000 Net Merchantable m^3/yr.
HARDWOOD	808,000 Net Merchantable m^3/yr.
HUNTING	
MOOSE	1,100 annual harvest; total population of 8,500
BLACK BEAR	300 annual harvest
WOODLAND CARIBOU	no target
WHITE-TAILED DEER	no target
SMALL GAME	no target
WATERFOWL	no target
MINING	no target; More than 85%, 90%, and 50% of the high, moderate, and low mineral potential Crown land, respectively, remains available for exploration.
PROVINCIAL PARKS	no additional recreational opportunities required.
SPORT FISHING	312,000 kg/yr.
TOURISM	no target; two potential outpost camp lakes to be examined;
TRAPPING	
BEAVER	5,900 pelts/year
OTHER SPECIES	4,000 pelts/year
WILD RICE	no target

(1) Targets expressed in table 6 are defined as targets assigned through the strategic land use planning (SLUP) process for achievement in Wawa District. These targets may differ from targets expressed in the ***Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*** *for a number of reasons. For example:*

- ***SLUP*** *Timber and Wildlife targets are expressed by management units, which do not necessarily coincide with District administrative boundaries.* ***Wawa District Land Use Guidelines*** *targets have been adjusted and are expressed by District administrative boundary.*
- *Some* ***SLUP*** *targets were expressed by Region only and not distributed to each District. Wildlife black bear harvest targets are an example. They have subsequently been evaluated and assigned by the Regional office to each District.*
- *Further analysis and refinement of the* ***SLUP*** *targets have resulted in a re-distribution of targets to Districts, e.g. fur targets.*

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 17 separate areas, outlined on maps 2 and 3. The rationale for the division of the District into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the land use or mix of land uses in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format of presentation of each management area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This part identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This part states the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. Their numbers correspond to those on maps 2 and 3. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable, primary and secondary land uses are indicated for each area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary use means that a use is permitted as long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use normally will take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g., tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular part of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to stated special guidelines, such as access road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is a conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses generally will be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but the existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land generally will not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that control of private land use rests with the MMAH or municipalities that have been delegated this responsibility. When the Ministry of Natural Resources feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while conforming to official municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on its interest, it will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations it may consider taking further action through the procedures provided by the *Planning Act*, in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry's *Land Use Guidelines* indicate that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry generally will adopt when contributing to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted

to concerns within the Ministry of Natural Resources' mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not under Provincial control, the Ministry of Natural Resources anticipates that future development on Indian Reserves will be compatible with the land use intent established for the areas adjacent to the Reserves.

1. INTEGRATED MULTIPLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

a. Area Description

The area occupies approximately 67 percent of the District excluding Lake Superior.

The area includes most of the timber, wildlife and inland fisheries resources of the District. It forms the Crown land base for most of the District's critical land requirements identified for timber and moose management.

Extensive Crown land recreation and tourism occur in the area. Most of the District's commercial outpost camp and lake trout lakes also occur in this area.

The major Crown timber licensees in the area are Abitibi-Price Inc., Dubreuil Brothers Ltd., Austin Lumber (Dalton) Ltd., Henson and Tregonning Logging Ltd. and Weldwood of Canada Ltd. The Abitibi-Price Inc. licence alone occupies the northwestern third of the area.

The area also contains approximately 80 percent of the known and high potential economic mineralization of the District. Currently it is undergoing extensive mineral exploration, primarily for gold.

The major resource problems of the northern part of the area are forest access road development conflicts, that are or will soon affect several outpost camp lakes and significant lake trout lakes, and scattered occurrences of spruce budworm damage. The southern half of the area has a more serious budworm problem and some declining fishery habitats, believed to have resulted from increasing water acidity.

Thirteen dams on the Michipicoten River and two on the Montreal River regulate water levels to stabilize hydroelectric power generation by the Great Lakes Power Corporation.

Thirty-two townships and smaller parcels of land owned by the Algoma Central Railway (ACR) are located within this area. These lands are presently used primarily for timber harvesting. Mineral exploration activity and public recreation also occur on these lands.

The unusual split of natural resources ownership/administration between ACR and the Crown provides a distinctive identity to the ACR lands. Mineral rights, surface and subsurface and all aspects of their administration are controlled entirely by ACR except where the company has sold patented mining claims to private individuals. ACR administers its own claim staking procedures and controls the disposition of mineral rights.

Cottage lots also are leased by ACR on its lands.

Timber management agreements and timber royalties on ACR lands also are issued and collected by the company. The Crown also controls forest fire management through the enforcement of the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*.

By agreement with ACR, the Crown manages fish and wildlife resources on ACR land.

Because of private ownership, the ACR land has not been used in determining the achievability of forestry targets.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activities in the area will be forest management, mineral exploration, mining, hydroelectric power generation, tourism and Crown land recreation.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

Achievement of the land use intent will be dependent on the Ministry's ability to influence natural resource management activities on the Algoma Central Railway lands.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 — INTEGRATED MULTIPLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines will be reflected in quarry permits. Rehabilitation of abandoned and depleted sites will be required along primary and secondary highways and in areas adjacent to urban and residential development.
Agriculture		x	The District does not contain significant agricultural land; additional activity is not anticipated.
Bait Fishing	x		The existing level of activity will continue and additional operations will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	The resource base is not adequate to support this activity.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottage lot development on Crown land will be considered on lakes listed in table 1.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Special management guidelines will be developed within the 120 metre modified management area along the White River Canoe Route to complement the existing wilderness canoeing experience provided along sections of the canoe route within Pukaskwa National Park.
Forestry	x		Forestry activity will expand as road building progresses. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines, (e.g. access roads and modified management areas), for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat. Forest management practices will be altered in areas of significant moose habitat to enhance moose production (e.g. winter concentration areas, aquatic feeding sites and mineral licks).
Hunting	x		Hunting will not be permitted where human life and property values are endangered.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	Existing activity will be permitted. Additional development will be considered only in support of essential public services or on private land. Within organized municipalities, development is subject to planning legislation.
Sport Fishing	x		Except in Provincial Fish Sanctuaries as established by regulation, sport fishing will continue to be permitted.
Tourism	x		New outpost camp operations will be considered on Herbage Lake and Oskabukuta Lake, as lake management plans are developed. Development of additional outpost camp facilities and tourist lodges will be considered as lake management plans are reviewed. As lake management planning progresses, smaller lakes may be considered for tourism development. Tourism facilities to serve Lake Superior sport fishermen will be encouraged.
Trapping	x		Expanding the beaver harvest toward 100 percent of its annual quota will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

2. WILDLIFE PRESERVE

a. Area Description

The area consists of the Wawa District portion of the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve. It occupies the northeast corner of the District and contains 11 percent of the District's total area. Martin and Mildred Townships, along the north boundary of the area, are patented townships, owned by Newaygo Forest Products Limited. Most of the area is under Crown timber licence to Dubreuil Brothers Limited who depend on the area for most of their wood supply.

A long history of no hunting (since 1925) in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve has resulted in the area consistently having the highest winter moose population density in the District. Additional factors that contribute to high moose densities include the extensive clear-cutting of timber in Mildred Township in the last twenty years and more recent timber harvesting in the central part of the area. The area serves as a field laboratory for studies of moose habitat management and may provide a reserve supply for moose hunting and viewing opportunities beyond its boundary.

The area contains the only producing gold mine in the District, the Renabie Mine (Renabie Mines (1981) Ltd.). The portion of the area west and southwest of Renabie is one of high mineral potential and is being explored for gold and base metals.

Resource problems of the area include the forest access road development conflicts and related declines in fishery quality.

b. Land Use Intent

Area 2 is critical for achieving wildlife, timber and sport fishing targets. Integrated management of these resources will be required to ensure that the area will contribute adequately to resource production targets; however, any priority of permitted uses or management activities would favour wildlife management in order to continue the research in progress toward developing adequate Provincial guidelines for moose habitat management in areas of timber harvesting, or any other wildlife research project that is dependent on the absence of hunting as an influencing criterion.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 — WILDLIFE PRESERVE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Rehabilitation of abandoned and depleted sites will be required along secondary roads and railways and in areas adjacent to urban and residential development.
Agriculture		x	The District does not contain significant agricultural land; additional activity is not anticipated.
Bait Fishing	x		The existing level of activity will continue and additional operations will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional cottage lot development will be considered on Dog Lake and the south part of Wabatongushi Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forestry activity will expand as road building progresses. Operating and annual work plans will contain specific guidelines (e.g. roads and modified management areas), for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitats. Forest management practices will be modified in areas of significant moose habitat to contribute to the ongoing moose habitat research (e.g. winter concentration areas, aquatic feeding sites, and mineral licks).
Hunting		x	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	Existing activity will be permitted. Additional development will be considered only in support of essential public services or on private land. Within organized municipalities, development is subject to planning legislation.
Sport Fishing	x		Except in Provincial Fish Sanctuaries as established by regulations, sport fishing will continue to be permitted.
Tourism	x		Development of additional outpost camp facilities and tourist lodges will be considered as lake management plans are reviewed. As lake management planning progresses, smaller lakes may be considered for tourism development. Hunt camps are not permitted.
Trapping		x	Nuisance animal removal, live trapping for transfer and research trapping are acceptable where necessary.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

3. PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK

a. Area Description

Pukaskwa National Park includes the northwestern Lake Superior coastline of the District and contains 7.9 percent of the District area. The park protects a part of the Central Boreal Uplands of the Canadian Shield and provides opportunities for extended backcountry hiking and canoeing. The southern portion of the White River Canoe Route extends into the western portion of the Park.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government and is administered by Parks Canada through the *Pukaskwa National Park Management Plan*. The land use intent of the park as stated in this document is the protection of its natural environment. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources will provide cooperative support through its land use management adjacent to the park.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 — PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK

Land uses will be in accordance with the *Pukaskwa National Park Management Plan*.

4. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Area Description

The management area is made up of four parks; Lake Superior and Obatanga natural environment parks, White Lake recreation park and Michipicoten historical park. These areas are distributed evenly across the District along Highway 17 and together they occupy 8 percent of the District area. Lake Superior Provincial Park includes the water of Lake Superior within 1.6 kilometres of the coastline and the Crown islands within 6.9 kilometres. The park also includes Lake Superior water and lake bottom within 200 metres of the offshore park islands that are beyond 1.6 kilometres from the coastline.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of these parks is the provision of public recreation opportunities and protection of the natural environment.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4 — PROVINCIAL PARKS

Land use activities will be in accordance with existing policy, approved park master plans and Ministry guidelines.

5. POTHOLES

a. Area Description

The area contains 352 hectares, on the south side of Highway 101 in the northwestern part of Miskokomon Township. It has been designated to protect its regionally significant geological feature - a series of large potholes, active and abandoned, in the bed of the Kinniwabi River. The potholes developed initially when the area was part of a large glacial meltwater drainage system.

The area is presently used mostly by local residents for passive recreation activities.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status, to be managed to protect its significant geological feature.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5 — POTHOLES

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

6. MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND

a. Area Description

The area consists primarily of the Crown land of Michipicoten Island and its small offshore islets. The precise boundary of the candidate park has not been determined due to the existence of several private land parcels. Future studies will define the candidate park boundary. The island's primary attribute as a candidate natural environment park is its unique floral ecosystem due to its isolation and lake modified climate.

Present human activity on Michipicoten Island consists of summer use of a few shoreline cottages on private land in Quebec Harbour and the use of harbour facilities by commercial fishermen. Periodic beaver trapping and sporadic base metal exploration have occurred in recent years. A late 19th Century copper mining operation occurred on the island.

Historic caribou population occurrences on the island and recent natural re-establishment suggest that the island's habitat may support controlled re-introduction of the species such that ultimately a natural population could survive there in the future. The presently predator-free environment of the island could favour a significant caribou population increase in a short time.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The primary land use intent for the island is the protection of its natural environment. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Private land will be excluded from the park.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining	x		It is recommend that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue. Mining patents will remain.
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing will continue to be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

7. INDIAN RESERVES

a. Area Description

This area encompasses the Gros Cap, Mobert and Missanabie Indian Reserves located near the Towns of Wawa, White River, and Missanabie, respectively. Their combined areas total approximately 0.1 percent of the District.

The small Mobert and Missanabie Indian Reserves are primarily residential communities. The Gros Cap Indian Reserve also has a residential community and its relatively large area contains significant wildlife and fishery resources. The mineral potential of the Gros Cap area is high.

b. Land Use Intent

The Indian Reserves that compose this area are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. They are administered locally by their respective Band Councils. Their land use is beyond the control of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The area has not been considered in the evaluation of the achieveability of the Ministry's resource management objectives and resource production targets.

By agreement with the Federal Government, the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management on these Indian Reserves.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — INDIAN RESERVES

At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band Council, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate to do so. It is hoped that future development will be compatible with the intent for the areas adjacent to the Reserves.

8. URBAN AREAS

a. Area Description

The area consists of urban lands in the towns, villages, and hamlets of Wawa, Michipicoten River (The Mission), White River, Dubreuilville, Hawk Junction, Missanabie, Goudreau, and Lochalsh, with a combined area totalling less than 0.01 percent of the area of Wawa District.

The urban lands consist of the residential and commercial cores of their respective communities and are mostly private, patented land.

Urban areas have not been considered in the evaluation of the achieveability of Ministry objectives and targets.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent is primarily residential, with associated commercial, service and industrial developments. For specific information on land use intent and permitted land uses, the applicable municipal planning documents should be consulted.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — URBAN AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Subject to municipal zoning extraction may be permitted.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	According to municipal by-laws regarding discharge of firearms.
Mining	x		Subject to municipal zoning extraction may be permitted.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		

9. LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES

a. Area Description

The area consists of the waters and lake bottom of Lake Superior:

- near the mouth of the Michipicoten River between Perkwakwia Point and Smokey Point; and,
- within an area of approximately three kilometres radius from the mouth of the Montreal River; this designated area is bounded by the coastline of Lake Superior between unnamed headlands northeast and southwest of Montreal River Harbour (see map 3) bearings from these points to the southwest corner of Montreal Island, and a bearing between the mouth of the Agawa River and Theano Point.

The area contains significant spawning streams of Lake Superior rainbow, brown and lake trout, coho, chinook and pink salmon, and yellow pickerel. They are popular angling destinations. Fishing activity has been restricted to sport fish harvesting in the Michipicoten River area. Fisheries management and waterfowl hunting also occur.

A portion of this area extends into the Sault Ste. Marie District (see map 3, area 11, *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines*).

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed primarily to maintain and enhance fish habitat to ensure the provisions of commercial and sport fish stocks. Within this area fishing activity will be restricted to recreational sport fish harvesting. Disturbance of important fish habitat through dredging, filling, etc. will not be permitted. Islands and lands under the water of this area have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 — LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

10. AGAWA BAY RECREATIONAL FISHING

a. Area Description

The area consists of the waters and lake bottom of Lake Superior in Agawa Bay bounded by the coastline of Lake Superior and a line extending from Sinclair Island to Theano Point, exlusive of the Montreal River mouth portion of area 9. LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES.

The portion of this area within 1.6 kilometres of shore and within 200 metres of the offshore Crown islands within 6.9 kilometres of shore, is situated in Lake Superior Provincial Park.

Intensive sport fishing occurs in parts of the bay and a sport fishery is developing in the Agawa Islands area. Commercial fishing also occurs in the bay. The adjacent land area supports intensive recreational use during the summer months.

A portion of this area extends into the Sault Ste. Marie District (see map 3, area 12, *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines*).

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed primarily for the development and maintenance of a high quality sport fishery. Regulations and conditions will be developed and management techniques employed, i.e. stocking, commercial fishing gear restrictions or prohibition of commercial fishing, as determined necessary to develop an expanded sport fishery. Commercial fishing will be permitted, unless determined to be detrimental to the existence of a high quality sport fishery.

The portion of this area situated within Lake Superior Provincial Park will be managed according to the provisions of area 4. PROVINCIAL PARKS.

Lands under the waters of Lake Superior have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — AGAWA BAY RECREATIONAL FISHING

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Except within one kilometre radius of the mouth of every stream entering Lake Superior, commercial fishing will continue to be permitted.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation is permitted to continue except within Lake Superior Provincial Park.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		Except within Lake Superior Provincial Park, hunting will be permitted in this area.
Provincial Parks		x	Park activities are permitted only in that portion of the area within Lake Superior Provincial Park.
Roads		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

11. LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

a. Area Description

This area consists of the larger part of the water of Lake Superior within the Wawa District. Commercial fishing is the dominant use of the area. Incidental commercial shipping into Michipicoten Harbour and some sport fishing also occur.

Specifically excluded by Federal regulation are all areas within one kilometre radius of every stream entrance into Lake Superior, and all areas within Pukaskwa National Park.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed primarily for commercial fishing, including harvest monitoring, establishing quotas and enforcing regulations.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Except within a one kilometre radius of the mouth of every stream entering Lake Superior and within Pukaskwa National Park, commercial fishing will continue to be permitted.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

12. CROWN LAND RECREATION ACCESS

a. Area Description

The area consists of two large blocks of land in the northwest and southeast parts of the District, together they are approximately 7 percent of the District area.

The northwest area is defined by a perimeter around the Shabotik Road network. It is an area tht was harvested for timber from 30 to 20 years ago and partially treated silviculturally. The road system provides access to numerous lakes that are popular Crown land recreation areas and access for moose and grouse hunting. The single access road from Highway 17 provides an important hunter check station that has yielded a valuable record of the hunting activity over a relatively large area.

The southeast area is within a perimeter drawn around the Tikamaganda (Tik) road and its proposed extension. The area presently is undergoing timber harvesting and forest regeneration in its north part. Crown land recreation is limited because of the present quality of road access.

The Shabotik area is entirely within the Crown timber licence of Abitibi-Price Inc. The Tik area is part of the Tikamaganda Working Circle of the Sand Lake Crown Forest Management Unit; Its timber harvesting is conducted by independent contractors.

Until the recent Hemlo inspired gold rush, the Shabotik area has been relatively unexplored for minerals. Parts of the area are now (spring 1983) undergoing intensive exploration. The mineral potential of the Tik area remains low or unknown.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent is to focus Crown land recreation activity in these management areas by maintaining existing and future primary forest access roads for Crown land recreation access. The area will be maintained for Crown land recreation in a manner consistent with the Crown Land Recreation Policy.

Forest management and wildlife management will continue to be primary activities.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12 — CROWN LAND RECREATION ACCESS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing will continue to be permitted except in Provincial Fish Sanctuaries as established by regulation.
Tourism	x		Development of outpost camps and tourist lodges will be considered as lake management planning progresses. Smaller lakes may be considered for tourism development. Guiding services will be encouraged. Accommodation guidelines will be developed.
Trapping	x		Expansion of the beaver harvest toward 100 percent of the annual quota will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

13. WAWA TREELESS AREA

a. Area Description

The area consists of most of the land and water within the sulphur dioxide fume kill that has formed northeast of the iron ore sintering plant in Wawa. It occupies most of central Chabanel Township and smaller parts of the adjacent mutual boundaries of Musquash, Corbiere, and Esquega Townships. The area is almost entirely treeless and much of its western part is occupied by the valley and abandoned terraces of the Magpie River.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent is to increase recreational opportunities for unique scenic viewing and the study of geological features unusually well exposed on the southern Canadian Shield. This will be accomplished by improving and maintaining road access and developing interpretive aids. The Crown land portion will be developed for Crown land recreation in a manner consistent with Crown Land Recreation Policy. Cooperation in promoting the land use intent will be sought from the private land owners of the remainder of the area (Algoma Central Railway and the Algoma Steel Corporation).

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13 — WAWA TREELESS AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Except in Provincial Fish Sanctuaries as established by regulation, sport fishing will continue.
Tourism	x		Guiding services will be encouraged. Accommodation guidelines will be developed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

14. REMOTE ACCESS

a. Area Description

The area is approximately triangular in shape and extends from the southern point of Pukaskwa National Park eastward to Dog Harbour and northwestward to the southeast part of the Abitibi-Price Inc. timber licence area and the southeast boundary of Pukaskwa National Park. It occupies approximately 3 percent of the District land area. The area excludes a one kilometre wide segmentof Lake Superior coastline. (See area 15. LAKE SUPERIOR COASTLINE)

b. Land Use Intent

The primary land use intent is to encourage roadless Crown land recreation activities. The area is beyond anticipated road accessed resource development and other related uses (e.g. road based recreation). The area is one of high mineral potential; mineral exploration will be encouraged.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 — REMOTE ACCESS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Cottaging may be considered as lake management plans are prepared.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Although permitted, no commercial operations are anticipated within the planning period.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes. Crown road building is not anticipated during the planning period.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Except in Provincial Fish Sanctuaries as established by regulation, sport fishing will be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Development of additional outpost camp facilities will be considered as lake management plans are reviewed. As lake management planning progresses, smaller lakes may be considered for tourism development.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

15. LAKE SUPERIOR COASTLINE

a. Area Description

The area is a one kilometre wide land area along the Lake Superior coastline from the south boundary of Pukaskwa National Park to the north boundary of Lake Superior Provincial Park. The area excludes all patented land, the Township of Michipicoten, the Gros Cap Indian Reserve and Michipicoten Provincial Park.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this management area is to ensure that the future potential for the development of a coastal hiking trail is not jeopardized. Special management guidelines will be applied to resource uses and the disposition of Crown land will be restricted. Viewing and hiking associated with the future extension of the Voyageur Trail through the area will be encouraged.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — LAKE SUPERIOR COASTLINE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Existing activity will be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of aesthetic values and fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		Hunting will not be permitted where human life and property values are endangered.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of aesthetic values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Provincial Fish Sanctuaries may be established by regulation.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

16. DOG LAKE MANAGEMENT AREA

a. Area Description

The area consists of Dog Lake, its islands and shoreline Modified Management Areas.

Dog Lake contains lake trout (class B2 lake) and pickerel and also supports tourist lodges, cottaging and Crown land recreation. It is also an upper reservoir of the Michipicoten River hydroelectric development.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent is to manage intensively to ensure appropriate integration of Crown land recreation, sport fishing, tourism, cottage development and reservoir requirements.

Dog Lake could provide approximately 80 additional Crown land cottage lots during the planning period.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 — DOG LAKE MANAGEMENT AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		The existing level of activity will continue and additional operations will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Approximately 80 additional cottage lots will be developed during the planning period, following review of the lake management plan.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		Hunting will not be permitted where life and property values are endangered, nor within the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for tourism, cottaging and outdoor recreation.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing will continue to be permitted except in Provincial Fish Sanctuaries as established by regulation.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Development of additional tourist lodges will be considered as the lake management plan is reviewed.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

17. HIGHWAY 17 - MONTREAL RIVER HARBOUR

a. Area Description

The area is in the southwestern corner of the District and consists of the highway corridor bounded by the coastline of Lake Superior and a line one kilometre east of Highway 17. The area extends from the Montreal River to the south boundary of Wawa District.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent for the area is transportation and recreation, and the protection of the scenic landscape along the route. Recreational facilities will include cottaging, sport fishing and tourism.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 17 — HIGHWAY 17 - MONTREAL RIVER HARBOUR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		Hunting will not be permitted where life and property values are endangered.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue to be encouraged. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values and fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will be permitted, consistent with the need to provide access for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders of the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, (e.g. access road and modified management area guidelines) incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, e.g. - the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and conservation authorities; and,
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

Achieving all targets immediately is not the intent of the guidelines. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans such as forest management and operating plans indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in a specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry of Natural Resources resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments

on private land, while conforming to municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in this document. Where this occurs, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for in the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of this document.

There may also be occasions when the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the MMAH or amendment to an existing order.

NOTES

(1) as defined in the ***Tourism Act****.*

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:
(a) Provincial Park Campground - National Park Campground;
(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; and,
(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

(3) Pukaskwa National Park is anticipated to provide 17,800 opportunities for backcountry travel by the year 2000.

(4) Backcountry travel refers to overnight travel through wilderness and non-wilderness parks by backpacking or canoe tripping.

(5) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the ***Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

(6) The existing treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the ***Canadian Constitution*** *will be further defined at future constitutional conferences.*

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

1. PHASE I

After two years of public review a revised *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* was released in May 1982, completing the broader planning region framework for the development of District land use guidelines.

The first phase of the District planning program began with the collection and evaluation of the background information necessary for developing resource policies and establishing planning issues.

The public consultation period for this phase of the planning program began in April 1982 when the report *Background Information - Wawa District* was released to the public for review and ended in early June 1982, with the public release of the *Wawa District Land Use Plan, Proposed Policy and Planning Options.*

During this first District review period, the public was requested to provide comments on the accuracy of the background information and to review the resource management issues that were identified in the report. One hundred and seventy-five copies of the background information report were distributed, primarily to individuals, organizations, and government agencies who previously had expressed interest in the District land use planning program or who responded to public notices throughout the District and in Sault Ste. Marie. In addition the District held a bilingual open house in Dubreuilville to introduce the report.

The public response to the background information report was very low. A few comments expressed appreciation for its descriptions of the natural resources of the District and how they are managed by the Ministry. Others supplied updated information and corrections of various details. Only six people attended the open house.

2. PHASE II

The second phase of the District planning program began with the release for public review of the *Wawa District Land Use Plan, Proposed Policy and Planning Options* on June 7, 1982. The public review period ended officially in all Ministry of Natural Resources Districts on July 17, 1982. An extension of the review period to July 30 was provided for response to the newly announced lake trout lake shoreline forest reserve policy. Less than half of the responses were received by the District before the review deadlines, however all responses were evaluated in the preparation of the final *Land Use Guidelines.*

In reviewing this phase of the planning program the public was requested to evaluate the proposed policies for all program areas and to make recommendations on the acceptability of the proposed land use management areas and planning options. All comments relating to any aspect of the planning program were welcomed. In addition to the open houses and report distribution discussed below, public consultation was encouraged by the following items/events in 1982:

- May 20: newspaper advertisement - Sault Ste. Marie - *Sault Star*- Provincial publicity for the Open Houses;
- May 26: newspaper advertisement - Wawa *Algoma News Review* - MNR Regional publicity for the Open Houses;
- June 5-7: radio announcement - Thunder Bay Station CBQ (CBC) - announcement of Open Houses and release of *Proposed Policy and Planning Options*;
- June 7-10: radio announcement - Wawa Station CJWA (CBC) - announcement of Open Houses and introduction to Phase II planning program;
- June 7-10: television announcement - Wawa cable TV - as above;
- June 9: news release - Wawa *Algoma News Review* - announcement of Open Houses and outline of Phase II planning program;

- June 19: newspaper article - Sault Ste. Marie *Sault Star* - and, "MNR Convinced by Public Silence"; and,
- July 16: District newsletter - request for comment on the lake trout lake forest reserve policy.

A total of 260 copies of the *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* report were distributed during the review period to 190 interest groups, industrial representatives, government agencies, municipalities, Indian Bands, and private individuals. During the public review period the District held open houses in the communities of White River, Wawa, Dubreuilville, and Missanabie (June 7-10, 1982), to introduce the planning options. The open houses were visited by a total of 74 people: 10, 31, 21 and 12, respectively, representing a wide cross-section of interests. The planning options also were introduced formally to the Township of Michipicoten Council on July 5, 1982.

Comment sheets were enclosed with each planning document and were available at the open houses. The following is a breakdown of responses:

Types of Public Response

- Briefs: 2
- Letters: 40
- Open House Comment Sheets: 1
- Document Comment Sheets: 12
- File memos, telephone calls, etc.: 33
- Total: 88.

Origins of Public Response

The representation of public response by individual or interest group and geographical origin is displayed in table A-1.

TABLE A-1 ORIGINS OF PUBLIC RESPONSE, PHASE II, WAWA DISTRICT
(to December 31 1982)

	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Region	Provincial	Total
Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	0	2	0	2
Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	2	0	4	6
Forest Industry	7	3	0	10
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	0	6	8	14
Individuals	22	4	5	31
Mining Industry	0	0	3	3
Municipalities	3	0	0	3
Native Organizations/Groups	1	0	0	1
Tourist Industry	13	0	0	13
Trapping Industry	0	1	0	1
Other	2	0	2	4
TOTAL	**50**	**16**	**22**	**88**

B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes

This appendix summarizes the Ministry's rationale and basis for designating specific lake trout lakes in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

1. RATIONALE

Ontario has 2,000 lake trout lakes. They represent the *majority of the world's accessible lake trout lakes*. The northeastern administrative region contains approximately 750 of these. Sixty-one are in Wawa District (table 4).

As a result of their economic importance, attractiveness to sport fisherman and sensitivity to stress, the Region sought a way to protect the lake trout resource.

The initial concern relates to the development of cottage subdivisions and the potential impact of such developments on lake trout lakes in terms of possible environmental degradation and increases in fishing pressure. There is also concern about the impact of improved access (roads and snowmobiles) on these lakes. In addition, the potential impacts of acid precipitation are beginning to be understood.

As a result of these factors regional policy was developed to classify lake trout lakes in order to place Ministry land management and fisheries management efforts in some rational order of priority.

The Ministry is concerned with providing a diversity of angling opportunities. One of these (a very important one) is the opportunity to fish for lake trout, a species that has become synonymous with clean water and wilderness. It is this image and the diversity of angling opportunities that make the Northeastern Region attractive to tourists. Development on a lake trout lake is inconsistent with this image.

2. CLASSIFICATION

The lakes have been classified A, B or C, based on the quality of the fishery and the lake trout habitat in the lake. General considerations used in classifying the lakes are as follows:

- A Lakes
  - must have natural reproduction (may be supplemented by stocking);
  - should have large volume of water below a depth of 18 metres (lake trout summer habitat); and,
  - should have excellent water quality throughout the warm column all year.
- B Lakes
  - may have some natural reproduction or may be entirely maintained by planting;
  - may have less water volume available for summer lake trout habitat; and,
  - may have poorer water quality at some times of year (example, lower pH, some oxygen depletion in late summer, etc.).
- C Lakes
  - these lakes have ceased to be managed primarily as lake trout lakes although some lake trout still may be present.

The A and B categories were further divided into A1 and A2 and B1, B2 based on land tenure. The A2 and B2 groups are less than 100 percent Crown land.

3. LAND USE APPROACH

All Class A and B lake trout lakes are designated in the *Land Use Guidelines* (table 4).

- Type A1 and B1
  - These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted.
  - A 120 metre modified management area will apply to A1 lake trout lakes.
- Type A2 and B2
  - These lakes will be managed for lake trout, but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis.

Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline setback, etc.

- A 120 metre modified management area will apply to A2 lake trout lakes.

Type C lakes are not designated as prime lake trout lakes in the *Land Use Guidelines* and will be considered for other uses as required. However, they may be designated for other purposes, such as commercial outpost camp lakes.

C: commercial outpost camp lakes

The waterbodies identified in this appendix are presently used, or proposed for use, by tourist outfitters and lodges. The proposed lakes will receive further study by the Ministry to determine their suitability for outpost camp use. The proposed lakes have been identified on the basis of size, remoteness, and fishery quality.

These waters are listed to advise the public that certain forest access road construction limitations may be applied in their vicinity. The list includes some lakes subject to the same limitations in order to limit road access to adjacent lakes that are used commercially.

TABLE C-1 EXISTING AND PROPOSED OUTPOST CAMP LAKES

EXISTING LAKES			
Lake	**Township**	**Lake**	**Township**
Anaharea	Doucett	McCrea	E. of Pukaskwa N.P.
Apisabigo	Abigo	McEwen	Beauperlant
Bay of Montreal R.	Emiry	McGill	McGill
Black	Chenard	McMurty	Bruyere
Bruce	Nameigos	Mank	Wawia
Budworm	Quill	Medhurst	Carmody
Bulldozer	McGill	Michi	Michipicoten Is.
Carney	Carney	Missing	E. of Pukaskwa N.P.
Craig	Simpson	Mosambik	Mosambik
Daisey	Waswa	Nameigos	Nameigos
Dave	Saunders	North McCrea	E. of Pukaskwa N.P.
Dayohessarah	Odlum	North Wejinabikon	Mosambik
Dibben	Moorehouse	Oba	Simpson, Carney
Dog	Riggs & Bruyere	Otter (Cheesehead)	Moorehouse
Easey	Meath	Pelt	Beaudin
Esnagi	Mosambik & Cudney	Pickle	McGill
Evelyn	Carney	Pinei	E. of Pukaskwa N.P.
Flagg	Sampson	Pozzo	Cudney
Foot	Behmann	Roderic	Corboy
Foster	E. of Pukaskwa N.P.	Rule	S. of Bomby
Fred	Mosambik	Shakashi	Pawis
Fulcher	Waswa	Shikwamkwa	Keesickquayash
Gould	Sampson	South Greenhill	Winget
Hambleton	Hambleton	Spangle	Bomby
Hayward	S. of Bomby	Strickland	Strickland
Herrick	S. of Bomby	Tikamaganda	Eaket
Jackfish	E. of Pukaskwa N.P.	unnamed (E. of Line)	McGill
Jembi	S. of Spooner	unnamed (S. of Line)	McGill
Kabinakagami	Mosambik	unnamed chain	Bruyere & Dolan
Kabiskagami	Mosambik	(S. of McMurty)	Dolson
Kaginagakog	Tedder	Upper Dingman	Cooper
Kawaweagama	McGowan	Upper Kawaweagama	Glasgow, Challener
Kinniwabi	Pawis	Wabatongushi	Nameigos
Line	McGill	Wejinabinkon	Mathews
Little Carney	Carney	White Owl	Noganash
Lobo	Wingnet	Zola	
PROPOSED LAKES			
Crooked[1]	Stover	Ogasiwi[1]	Marsh
Herbage	McGowan	Oskabukuta	S. of Laberge
Kennedy[1]	Shawkence	Siwash[1]	Behman

(1) Proposed by Chapleau District.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA's) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Land use guidelines once in place, will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed.

For those FMA's which were completed or being negotiated prior to the completion of *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. It also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. modified management areas), and where they may be excluded.

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District land use planning process to date, and Ministry's general knowledge of the area. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area map, together with relevant background data were then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment the Ministry and the company carried out any necessary revisions to the FMA area, if required.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land that has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management beneficial to several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Land Use Guidelines
A document that displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry will achieve its objectives in a specific District through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process that culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes Federal, Provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

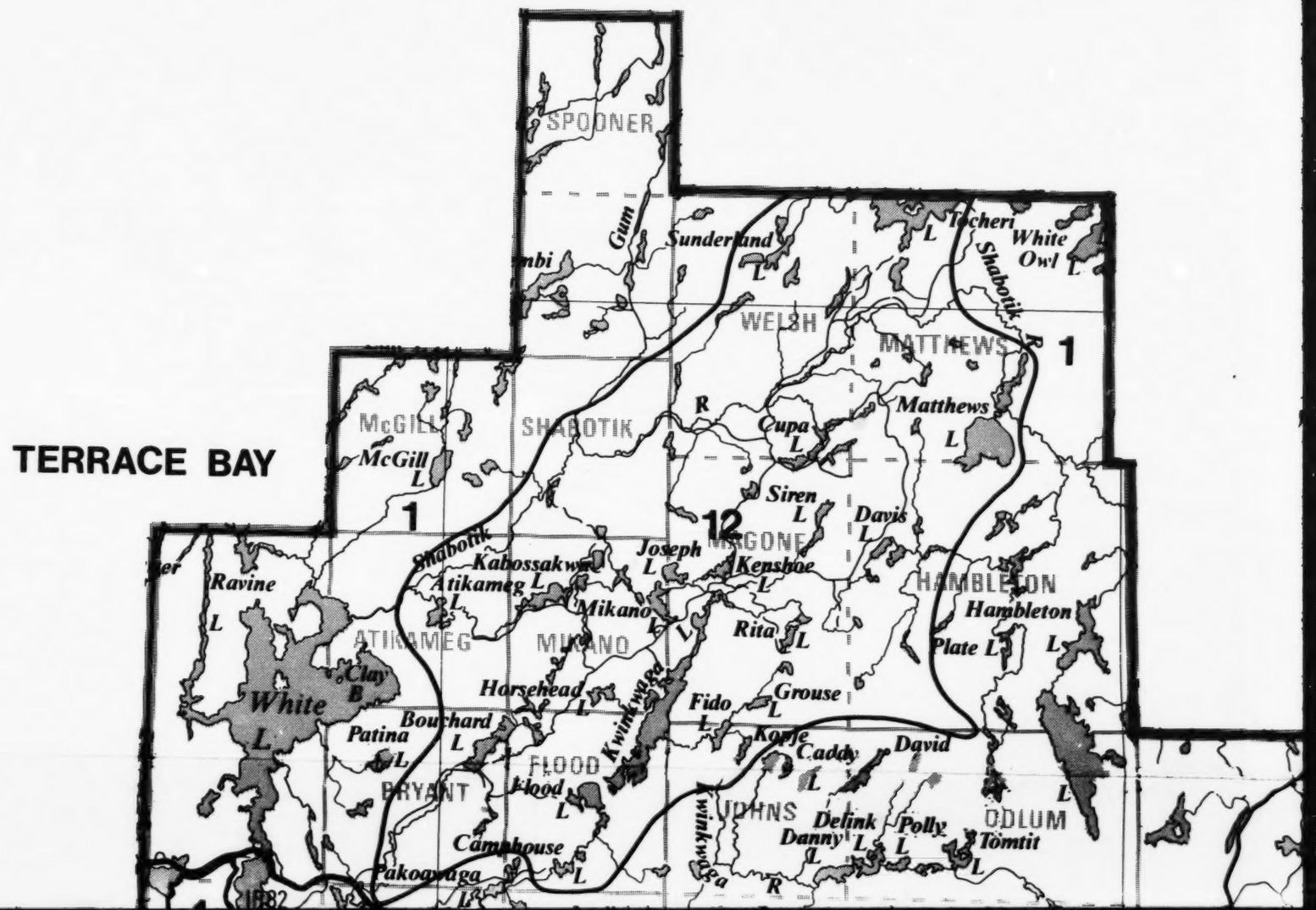
Work Plan
A plan prepared annually that defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

Map 3

WAWA DISTRICT

Area Designation

4 Resource Management Area



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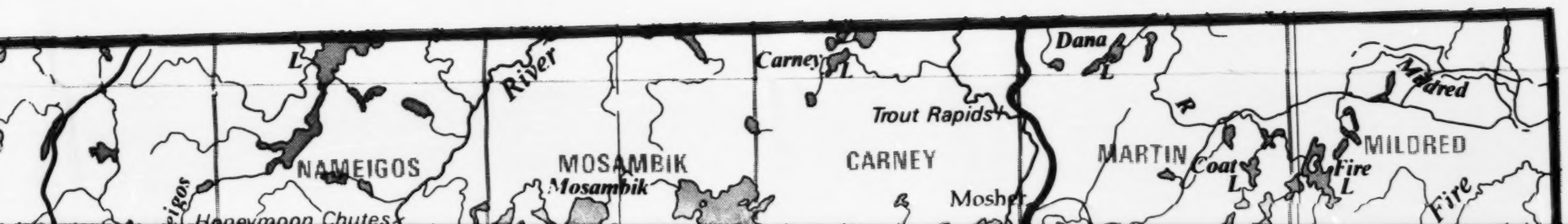

River
Carney L.
Trout Rapids
Dana L.
Madred
NAMEIGOS
MOSAMBIK
Mosambik
CARNEY
MARTIN
Coat L.
Fire L.
MILDRED
Fire
Honeymoon Chutes

Hemlo
Struthers
BROTHERS
Regan
Mobert
IR82
4
7
LABERGE
Bremner
McCRON
CECILE
Leslie Lks
Lovedee L
COMMON
Kaginagakog L
Tedder L
TEDDER
Wawigami L
631
Tukanee L
Kawapitapika L
Picnic L
Pickerel B
Spangle L
Merrick L
Baptisimon Chute
Oskabukuta L
Oskabukuta
R
1
White River
WHITE RIVER ID
KNOWLES
8
Kakakiwibik L
COPPER
ABRAHAM
Kauskanee L
Upper Kawaweagama L
Kawaweagama L
Tedder
Okoko Cr
O'Brien
McDOWELL
VASILOFF
McGOWAN
Amyot
Okoko L
Negwazu L
Herbage L
17
Doss L
Pokei L
McQuown
Hammer L
ALANEN
ASHLEY
Elsie L
University L
MEMASKWOSH
McMaster L
Hammer
Soulier L
Gibson L
Jarvey L
Gornupkagama L
Pinei L
Widgeon L
McCrea L
1
CHARBONNEAU
Obatanga L
4
Ruthelda L
DAHLBERG
Tangus L
Knife L
Kabenung Hills
Wilder L
Patron L
Heart Mtn.
Nichols L
Heart L
West Kabenung L
Kabenung L
Graying L
KEATING
KEATING ADD'L
Paint L
Iron L
KILLINS
KNICELY
Sage L
Furnival L
McCormick L
Catfish
Jimmy Kash L
Eaglet L
LEGARDE
LEGARDE ADD'L
LEVESQUE
MACASKILL
MENZIES
Ellen L
Farwell Cr
Stanes
Josthe L
Kash
ANDRE
Molybdenite
Black Trout
Katzenbach L
ST. GERMAIN
WARPULA
Maidens Leap L
Mishi
Mtn.
Macassa
Mishibishu
East
Perry L
Lurch L
Lurch Falls
Rein L
Louie L
Birch L
Reverse Cr
Pukaskwa R
Pukaskwa
Bremner
E Bremner R
Willow R
Brush Cr
Umbata Falls
Hayward L
White River
Sewell Pt
Oiseau B
Oiseau Pt
3
11
Gravel R
White R
Tip Top Mtn.
2099'
Simons Har
Swallow R
Cascade R
Cascade Falls
Triangle Har
BYRON
Otter I
Otter Hd

NAMEIGOS
MOSAMBIK
CARNEY
MARTIN
MILDRED
Trout Rapids
Nameigos
Honeymoon Chutes
Mosambik
Kabiskagami L
Merekeme L
Moshet
Oba
Tatnall
Tatnall
Coat L
Fire L
Fire
Kabinakagami
ESNAGI LAKE
Anaharea L
Lake
1155'
Hilda
A.C.R.
Little Fire L
Nameibin L
Gay L
Woodosgoon Cr
MOOREHOUSE
MAKAWA
Woodosgoon L
NEBOTIK
CONKLING
COOPER
DOUCETT
CUDNEY
SIMPSON
Upper Kawaweagama
Tripoli Cr
Scully
Scully
Wabatongushi
Dibben
Timia L
Biron Rapids
Greenhill
Reva Falls
BROUGHTON
AVRINSON
TILSTON
PEARKES
ST. JOSEPH
CHALLENGER
ACTON
WINGET
AMIK
ARTED
Amyot
Newcombe
Swanson
1457'
Franz
1219'
Grouch
Fitzpatrick Cr
Dog R
S Greenhill
Mang L
S Greenhill L
Herbage L
Girdwood
Medhurst
Hobon L
Indian Falls
Lake
Conboy L
Battley L
Wabenung
Elsie L
BERNIC
CARMODY
CHINARD
HUOTARI
LEGUERRIER
GLASGOW
MEATH
RENNIE
LEESON
Boulder L
Medhurst Cr
Hobon Cr
Meath L
Loch Lomond
1140'
Rennie L
Wanda
C.P.R.
Lola L
Ruthelda L
Goldie L
DUMAS
DAMBROSIO
DUBREUILVILLE
Dubreuilville
JACOBSON
Lochalsh
581'
Manitou
RIGGS Mt.
Loch Katrine
McKewen
WEST
Stover L
STOVER
Missanabie
Aloft L
Maskinonge L
Godin L
Tuff L
Albert L
FINAN
DOG
LAKE
Davies L
Toolong Rapids
Troupe L
Herman L
Sutherland L
Goudreau
Goudreau L
Cradle Lks
Crawdron
Murry
Ash L
Pickle L
MARSH
Grayling L
Radford L
LALONDE
LEDUC
LEBLAIRE
SABOTOSSAWAY
AGUONIE
BIRD
Swanson L
BRUCE
COPENACE
Magpie Mine
Cedar Falls
Perry L
Billboy L
Stony Portage Falls
Blackfish L
Carry
Ogasiwi L
Cormick L
Punk L
Catfish Cr
Alden
Ballard L
MUSQUASH
MENZIES
ORBIERE
COWIE
Manitowik
DEBASSIGE
DOLSON
Matchinameigus L
Magpie
McVeigh Cr
Forke Pivot L
Lake
Boisey Cr
Josephine
1
2
8
16

Cascade Falls
Otter I
Otter Hd
BYRON
Perry L
HOMER
Pte la Canadienne
Pukaskwa Depot
Schist Falls
Julia R
Loon L
Kink L
Pipe L
Pipe
Paugon Hill
602'
11
15
14
Maple Cr
Floating Heart
Missing L
Eagle R
Pukaskwa
East
Macassa Cr
Mishibishu L
Ellen L
ADD'L
Maidens Leap L
Mishi Mtn.
Rook L
Augusta L
ST. GERMAIN
University River
Stares L
Josslie L
Katzenbach L
Jimmy Kash R
Makwa R
WARPULA
Marjorie L
ANDRE
Molybdenite L
1
Mountain Ash Hill 1650'
Denison Falls
1400'
Bare Summit
GROSENILIERS
FRANCHERE
BOSTWICK
Doré L
R49 & 49A
7
Brient
Michipicoten
Michipicoten River
Michipicoten Bay
9
Pt Isacor
15
Smoky Pt
Noisy B
Beauvier Pt
Brulé Pt
Old Woman B
LaRONDE
Bushy B
Grindstone Pt
Cap Chaillon
Red Rock
ALLEQUEZ
R
Gargantua L
Gargantua
Indian Har
Cape Gargantua
Hursley Is
ALARIE
Grangousier Hill
Gargantua Hill 1981'
Devils Warehouse I
Gargantua
BRAY
Bonner Hd
MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND
6
Channel L
Quebec Har
East Sand B
West Sand B
False Har
Davieaux I
Hope I
Pt Maurepas
6
11

LAKE SUPERIOR

CHAPLEAU

Josephine
Magpie
Catfish L
Steephill Falls
MICHIPICOTEN
Siderite
Black Trout L
Hawk Jct
Hawk
Hawk R
Leng L
Helen
Helen Siderite Mine
Vanreek L
Wawa
R49 & 49A
Trembley
Doré L
Brient
Magpie Falls
Simon Hill 1200'
Michipicoten
Michipicoten River
Michipicoten Bay
Scott Falls
Kashog L.
Smoky Pt
Shekwa L.
Treeby L.
Mishkwawa L
Kearns L
Noisy B
RABAZO
Moon L
Anjigami
Boulé Hill 1676'
Old Woman
Ear L
RESTOULE
REDSKY
PETERSON
Ogas L
Ogas Cr
Tabor 1266'
Sand L
LaRONDE
Almonte L
Red Rock R
TIERNAN
STONE
STONEY
ALGUIEZ
Minnemungshing L
Maquon L
Mirimoki L
Agawa
Gargantua L
Belanger L
Old Woman L
ASSELIN
BARAGER
BARNES
ALARIE
Grangousier Hill
Gargantua Hill 1081'
BRIMACOMBE
BRAY
Wildcat L
Calvin Falls
BROOME
BULLOCK
Callahan L
CANNARD
1034'
Eton
Eleven Mile L
Blackspruce
Benli L
BEAUDIN
Jimmy L
Queer L
BEAUDRY
BEAUPARLANT
BEHMANN
Harvie
Siwash L
Pie L
Mank L
Loam L
Wildcherry
Regan L
Solitaire L
Blackspruce L
McEwen L
Berry L
Daisy L
Fulcher L
Mt. Baldy
Dave L
Lyds L
Roderic L
Tikamaganda L
EAKET
EMIRY
SAUNDERS
SHAWKENSE
Gould L
Flagg L
Sane L
SAMPSON
ROY
Sand
Tabor Cr
Agawa
SUGARBUSH
TABOBONDUNG
WASWA
WAWIA
Zola L
Kinniwabi L
Kinniwabi
Budd L
Shakashi R
Shakashi L
Agawa L
PAWIS
OUILL
RECOLLET
Jackpine
Kennedy
Hop
Cr
Sponge
HOGANOSH
NEBONAIGUEG
Perry
Thunder Mtn.
High Falls
McPhail Falls
Dill R
Firesand R
Scout L
Shikwamkwa
Dona Gorge
Whitefish Lake
Jane Falls
Grant L
A.C.R.
Boisey Cr
Forke Pivot L
Manitowik
DEBASSIGE
DOLSON
ECHUM
FIDDLER
ISAAC
River
Shikwamkwa
651
LAFORME
KEESICKONAYASH
Macomber L
Bukwaskeagog L
Jackpine
NADJIWON
MISKOKOMON
MICHANO
MANESS
LASTHEELS
Limer
Fing Falls
Kinniwabi
Curry L
101
5
12
4
7
8
9
13
1
17
15
18
Michipicoten 1350'

E SUPERIOR

CANADA

Indian Har

Cape Gargantua

Hursley I

Devils Warehouse I

Gargantua

Gargantua L

Gargantua

Grangousier Hill

Gargantua Hill 1081'

GRAY

Leach I

Lizard Is

11

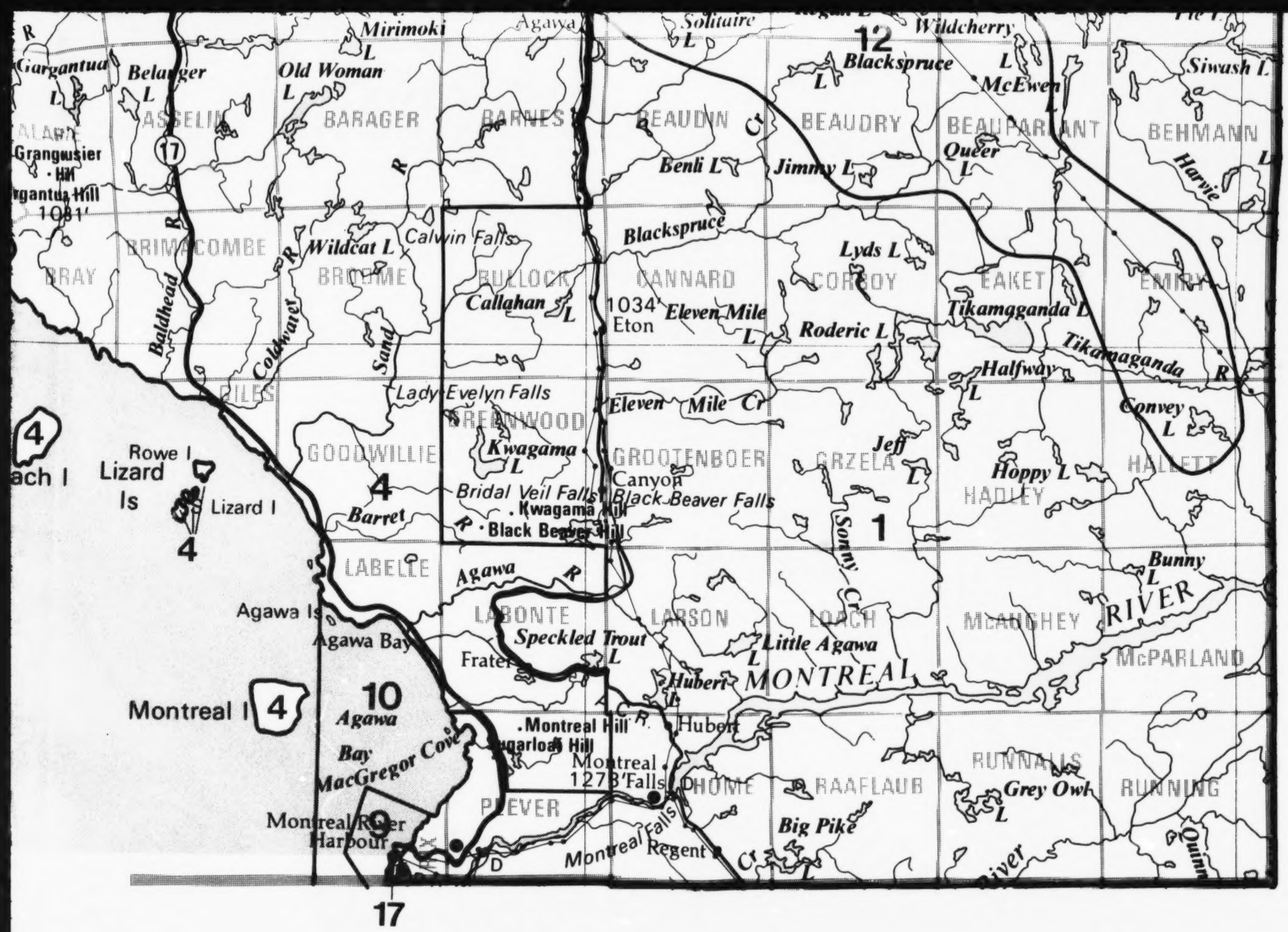
1 Caribou I

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

Miles 10 0

Kilometres 10 0


Mirimoki L
Agawa
Solitaire L
12
Wildcherry L
Blackspruce L
McEwen L
Siwash L
Gargantua L
Belanger L
Old Woman L
ASSELIN
BARAGER
BARNES
BEAUDN
BEAUDRY
BEAUPARLANT
BEHMANN
Grangousier Hill 1081'
17
Benli L
Jimmy L
Queer L
Harvie L
Blackspruce
Wildcat L
Calwin Falls
Lyds L
BRIMACOMBE
BRAY
BROOME
BULLOCK
CANNARD
CORDOY
EAKET
EMRY
Baldhead R
Callahan L
1034
Eton
Eleven Mile L
Roderic L
Tikamaganda L
Tikamaganda R
Coldwater R
Sand R
Halfway L
Lady Evelyn Falls
Eleven Mile Cr
Convey L
PILES
GREENWOOD
Jeff
Kwagama L
GOODWILLIE
GROOTENBOER
GRZELA L
Hoppy L
HALLETT
HADLEY
Canyon
Bridal Veil Falls
Black Beaver Falls
Kwagama Hill
Black Beaver Hill
Barret
Sonny Cr
Rowe I
Lizard Is
Lizard I
4
1
LABELLE
Agawa R
Bunny L
RIVER
Agawa Is
Agawa Bay
LABONTE
LARSON
LOACH
McAUGHEY
Speckled Trout L
Little Agawa L
McPARLAND
Frater
Huberi
MONTREAL
Montreal I
10
Agawa Bay
MacGregor Cove
Montreal Hill
Sugarloaf Hill
Montreal
1273'Falls
Hubert
RUNNALLS
RUNNING
PUEVER
RAAFLAUB
PHOME
Grey Owl L
Big Pike
Montreal River Harbour
Montreal Falls
Regent Cr
River
9
17
0
10
0
10
N

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL